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No. 20,304

號四零百三零萬二第

日十初月六年亥癸

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 23RD, 1923. 一第

號三十月七年二十國民華中

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.		
7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	Stop
7.30 " "	7.40 " "	every 15 minutes } Stop
8.00 " "	8.10 " "	" " 10 " " } Stop
	8.30 " "	Zon Stop
	8.37 " "	Stopping
	8.47 " "	Non Stop
	8.54 " "	Stopping
	9.04 " "	Non Stop
	9.11 " "	Stopping
	9.20 " "	Stopping
9.30 a.m. to 11.00	every 10 minutes	Stop
9.130 " "	9.130 p.m. " 15 " "	" " " " } Stop
	12.40 " "	Non Stop
	12.47 " "	Stopping
	12.57 " "	Non Stop
	1.04 " "	Stopping
	1.13 " "	Non Stop
	1.20 " "	Stopping
1.30 p.m. to 4.00	every 10 minutes	Stop
4.00 " "	to 4.30 " "	" " 15 " " } Stop
4.30 " "	to 5.30 " "	" " 10 " " } Stop
	6.40 " "	Non Stop
	6.47 " "	Stopping
	6.57 " "	Non Stop
	7.04 " "	Stopping
	7.13 " "	Non Stop
	7.20 " "	Stopping
	7.30 " "	Non Stop
	7.37 " "	Stopping
	7.47 " "	Non Stop
	7.54 " "	Stopping
	8.03 " "	Non Stop
	8.10 " "	Stopping

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**SHANGHAI ARMS RUNNING
CASE DEVELOPMENTS.**
DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S LIST OF
SUSPECTS.

A TOTAL OF ABOUT THIRTY PEOPLE.

The names were read in the U.S. Court at Shanghai last Friday of those alleged to be implicated in the arms smuggling deal, by Mr. Leonard Husar, U.S. District Attorney. Those thought to have been in communication with Kearney at some time during the time from December, 1922, to date, are as follows: Messrs. Walduck, Gow, Mayor, Baker, Stein, Horowitz, Benoir (Admiral in the Russian Fleet), Wilhemson, who accompanied Franklin to Korea, Roth and Mrs. Stein. Mrs. Elizabeth Stein was formally charged in the U.S. Commissioner's Court for China on the 13th inst. on the sworn complaint of George Albert Mayer, that "on June 20th, 1923, and on several subsequent days, the said Elizabeth Stein, did within the territorial limits of China, wilfully and unlawfully import, keep and transport arms and ammunition in violation of the treaties of Wang Hen, 1844, Art. 33, and Tientsin, 1858, Art. 14, which Treaties are still in effect."

Mr. F. J. Schuh, acting for Mrs. Stein, asked for either of two procedures—to have an immediate trial, or reduction of the bail to a sum that Mrs. Stein could obtain, the latter of which was granted and bail was fixed and procured at \$81,000. Mr. Schuh asked that defendant be released on her own recognizance.

Mr. Husar, objected, and said he thought that the bail he had requested at first, \$82,000, was very nominal, considering the magnitude of the alleged offence, and when Mr. Lurton reduced the figure to \$81,000 he entered a formal objection. Bail was secured and Mrs. Stein is now at liberty.

Mr. Schuh: I am representing Mr. Maloney, and wish to apply for bail also.

Mr. Husar: Has he any little children, too?

Mr. Lurton: I do not know that Mr. Maloney is in jail.

Mr. Schuh: My client has been incarcerated for the past 24 hours, and I demand bail.

Mr. Lurton: I am not aware that Mr. Maloney is in prison.

After the sessions, application was made to notify Mr. Lurton officially that Mr. Maloney had been imprisoned and Mr. Schuh procured a fixture of bail at \$82,000.

In answer to a notice, requiring him to appear in Court with certain papers given him by an employee of the Kearney Co., Mr. C. S. Franklin did so, but through his attorney, Mr. F. J. Schuh, said that as Mr. Kearney had been a client he claimed the right of "privileged communication" with respect to the documents. Mr. Husar objected to this privilege and stated that he was certain that they were not all of this nature and requested the Court to take them and determine which came under this category. In so doing Mr. Husar read off the list of names mentioned, as being alleged to be connected with the affair.

Mr. Schuh defended his position and said that the papers were not worth a "row of pins."

Mr. Husar suggested that he wanted to find out if they were not worth more, considerably more than a row of pins.

Mr. Franklin was called to the witness box by counsel and said that he had been formerly Kearney's attorney and that he still represented the Kearney Co., Ltd., but that he did not represent Kearney. He denied that the papers as far as he had investigated the files, made any mention of those names as read off by the District Attorney.

Mr. Husar: Did Wilhemson accompany you to Korea?—Yes.

Mr. Husar: When you went to charter the ships?—Yes.

Mr. Husar: Were the papers turned over to you in Kearney's absence?—They were given to Mr. Faison in my absence.

Mr. Schuh: We are willing to have the papers sealed and placed in custody of the authorities, to speed up matters.

Mr. Husar: If Mr. Schuh will tell me where I can find Mr. Kearney, it might expedite matters.

Mr. Lurton: What was the purpose of the search warrant?

Mr. Schuh: A fishing expedition.

Mr. Husar: If this expedition turns out as well as the last one, we will have many more fish.

Mr. Lurton said that he would reserve judgment and that the papers would be sealed up in the safe of the Court Clerk.

WIDE FIGURES.

The first negotiations are alleged to have taken place at a conference which was held at Mrs. Stein's home. It is thought on June 11th, most of those involved being supposed to be present. The American officials state that, had all been successful, not less than \$7,000,000 would have changed hands in Shanghai, while more than a million pieces of war material would have been shipped to the warring factions, which might have changed the entire complexion of the national situation.

Kearney's whereabouts are still a puzzle to all, but the warrant for the arrest of Stein was telegraphed to Mukden, and word is expected of his apprehension at any moment, unless he has already voluntarily started for Shanghai.

[A Reuter's telegram from Shanghai announces the arrest of Stein at Mukden.]

**AN INTERNATIONAL INCIDENT
IN THE YANGTZE**

U.S. GUNBOAT DENIED PORT
COURTESIES.

GENERAL TSAI'S ATTITUDE.

The *Chung Mei News Agency* (American) of Peking circulates the following:—
A correspondent in Nanchang states that the Tuli, General Tsai Cheng-hsun, has taken the stand that the U.S.S. *Villalobos* has no right to enter that port. This fact has been put forth in a reply to the request made by the American Consul-General Heintzleman at Hankow.

On the 18th of June the U.S. Consul-General, Mr. Heintzleman addressed a formal dispatch to the Tuli asking that the usual courtesy be shown to the American gunboat when it came to Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsi. He acknowledged receipt of Tuli Tsai's telegram concerning the fact that Nanchang was not a treaty port and therefore such a vessel had no right to go there. However, the Consul-General advanced the argument that the law was in the Yangtze made further patrol work there inadvisable and hence it was desired to have the *Villalobos* enter Po Yang Lake and go on to Nanchang on the Kan Kiang, both of which are branches of the Yangtze River. The authorities were asked to advise the local officials so that no misunderstandings would occur as the boat made its progress, and that the usual courtesy might be extended. It was also explained that the trip was being made merely because of the considerable number of American citizens in the province of Kiangsi, particularly at the hill resort of Kuling, which is situated close to Lake Po Yang.

The Tuli replied that by the terms of the Sino-American Treaty of 1858 there was no sufficient reason for the entrance of the *Villalobos* into the non-treaty town of Nanchang. Vessels of war of the United States by that treaty have access to coastal cities and interior treaty ports but not to places such as Nanchang where there are no American merchants resident.

On the score of missionaries in the interior of the province and the other foreigners staying at Kuling, Tuli Tsai said that the local authorities had already been instructed to take effective measures for their protection. Finally the Tuli explained to the Consul-General that if the vessel anchors at Kuling or other treaty ports he would be glad to instruct local officials to offer the usual considerations but as to the interior, not stipulated by treaty, the same precedent cannot be followed and it was requested that the officers of the *Villalobos* be advised thereof.

**A SECOND JAPANESE
YANGTZE GUNBOAT.**

LAUNCHED IN SHANGHAI.

A number of foreigners and more than 1,000 Japanese and Chinese residents were present at the Eastern Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Yangtze-poo, last week, to witness the launching of the new Japanese gunboat *Katata* (333 tons).

The *Katata* was the second Japanese gunboat to be built in China, jointly by Chinese and Japanese workmen, the first being the *Seta* which was launched on July 2nd.

Mr. T. Funatsu, Japanese Consul-General, said: "We Japanese people are not anxious to build and place these gunboats on the Yangtze, but in view of the present situation in China the Japanese Government deems it absolutely necessary to construct gunboats which can sail up the Yangtze, for the protection of the lives and property and other interests of Japanese residents; otherwise there would be no necessity to increase our naval forces in China. I hope the anti-Japanese boycott will be ended in order that peace and friendship may exist between the Chinese and Japanese people. I trust that peace and order may be restored as soon as possible and reign permanently and that the lives and property of foreigners may be protected by the Chinese themselves. Then these boats will become unnecessary."

Like the *Seta*, the *Katata* is a second class gunboat. Her overall length is 184ft.; moulded breadth 27ft.; normal draft 3ft. 4in.; displacement 333 tons; full speed 16 knots. The vessel has two vertical triple expansion engines and two boilers, and two propellers. She will have a crew of 62.

**PROPERTY SALE IN
SHANGHAI.**

DISPOSAL OF ONE OF MESSRS.
REISS & CO.'S HOUSES.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co., of Shanghai, acting on behalf of the Official Receiver of H.M. Supreme Court, put up to auction last week No. 693, Avenue Haig, house and grounds belonging to Messrs. Reiss & Co. and formerly occupied by Mr. H. H. Girardet. A reserve of Tls. 125,000 was placed on the property, and this was easily passed. A number of people attended the auction but only two took part in the bidding—Messrs. Butterfield & Swire and a representative of Sir Robert Ho Tung, of Hongkong. Bidding started at Tls. 125,000 and was quickly carried to Tls. 141,000, at which price Messrs. Butterfield & Swire became purchasers.

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THE TYPHOON. PERILOUSLY CLOSE TO HONGKONG.

FERRIES AND TRAMS STOP RUNNING.

The typhoon which was reported on Friday got within striking distance of Hongkong yesterday, when shortly after noon an Observatory warning was issued that the typhoon was likely to pass over the port at any moment. At 12.30 p.m. the No. 8 signal (gale expected to increase) which had been up since the previous night, was taken down and the dreaded black cross was run up in its place. At the same time the Water Police set off the warning bombs to indicate to those who could not see the signals what was likely to happen. With the change of signal the red flags which had been flying at the Star Ferry Wharves throughout the morning, were hauled down and the blue flags hoisted intimating the suspension of the service. A few minutes later, however, these flags were taken down and the red flags run up again, and the ferries continued to run for another hour or so after the black cross had been hoisted on the usual masts. The black cross must have been blown down from the Observatory wireless mast for it disappeared within a few moments of its being hoisted there. About the same time the City tram service ceased to operate, all the trams being ordered back to the depots. The Peak tram service was also stopped.

There was not much sea running in the harbour during the day. Neither did the force of the wind appear to be so great as on the last occasion, three weeks ago, when a typhoon came perilously close to Hongkong. But even so skippers were taking no risks and early yesterday morning all vessels had left the wharves and moored in midstream or in the sheltered bays. The *Empress of Canada* was amongst those that went out to shelter. Vessels lying in midstream, in addition to having fixed up a double cable to the buoys, had in many cases dropped their anchors, and in all cases there were smoking funnels, indicating that they had steam up ready for typhoon fight should it come. Small craft had gone into shelter on the previous night, though one or two sampans were to be seen struggling against the rising seas of West Point yesterday morning.

In the late afternoon stronger squalls swept across the face of the waters, lifting the surface into a fine spray, and the white topped waves grew larger. A curious feature about the storm was that there was practically no wind at all in the city whilst on the middle levels, along Causeway Road and at Breezy Point it was strangely calm. Probably Aberdeen and Repulse Bay (on the other side of the island) were getting the force of the gale.

During the day little or no damage was done. On Kowloon side the Peninsula Hotel hoarding was again down (for the second time this season) having been blown down during the night. A damaged lamp-post was to be seen on Blake Pier, whilst the mechanical traffic signal at the foot of Garden Road was noticed lying on its side at 11 p.m.

The *s.s. Yungtze*, which should have arrived with the mails from Home on Saturday had not arrived in port up to last night. She has probably experienced the full brunt of the storm, or dodged it.

The track of the typhoon since Friday moved from W.N.W. to directly North and yesterday morning it was reported to be directly South of Gay Rock and making for Hongkong. The barometer showed a steady fall. On Saturday at 2 p.m. it read 29.55 and yesterday at 6 a.m. it had reached to 29.35; whilst at 2 p.m. it was still going down, the Observatory reading being 29.31. The afternoon passed without incident and at 7 p.m. the barometer showed a more favourable reading, though late last night the No. 7 signal was still displayed on the Railway Tower.

There were heavy showers of rain throughout the day and up to 2 p.m. nearly an inch and a half had fallen.

THE CHEUNG CHAU LAUNCH DISASTER.

COMMISSION TO HOLD AN INQUIRY.

A Commission has been appointed by the Government to hold an inquiry into the capsizing of the Cheung Chau ferry launch *Per Diu Yui*, on July 8th when approximately 30 passengers lost their lives.

H.E. the Governor has appointed as members of the Commission Commander C. W. M. Beckwith, R.N. (Chairman), Mr. W. Davidson and Mr. E. W. James. Mr. L. H. Y. Booth is to act as secretary.

ANOTHER NOTE ON CHINA. INSURANCE COMPANIES TAKE ACTION.

At a meeting held at Shanghai on Friday, the 13th inst., and attended by representatives of all British insurance interests in China, the present deplorable condition of the country was discussed and it was resolved to send a special cable to London in support of representations already made by the China Association and the British Chamber of Commerce. The telegram which has been sent refers to the general chaotic state of affairs due to banditry and misrule and requests the various companies to combine in urging H.M. Government to take concerted action with other Powers without further delay with a view to improving conditions which, if unchecked, will ultimately render business impossible and residence dangerous.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL. SIXTY YEARS WORK FOR CHARITY.

Sixty years' continuous service for charity in Hongkong is a record of which the Society of St. Vincent de Paul might well be proud. From small beginnings it has grown into an important institution caring for the needs of poor people of all nationalities in the Colony.

The Society was formed on July 12th, 1863, Mr. J. C. Whyte an Englishman, being its first President. Its income in the first year of its existence was \$401.50 and out of this eight families were supported at a total cost of \$201.75. From these days of small beginnings the Society has grown until to-day it provides for 174 poor families of various nationalities. Its balance sheet for 1922, showed an expenditure of over \$20,000 on charity for that year, whilst the receipts exceeded this amount by some \$4,000.

The members of this Society are even now working on a movement of expansion as they have on hand a scheme for housing 500 aged poor. They have been in communication with the Government on this matter and very shortly hope to obtain through the Government a suitable site for building a new home for the aged poor which will replace the existing one at Kowloon Tong, recently taken over by the little Sisters of the Poor.

The Society has specially interested itself during recent years in the education of children of extremely poor people and maintains two vernacular schools, one in Wanchai and the other in Yau-nan.

The Society is almost entirely dependent for its income on the proceeds of its open air bazaar which is held each year in the month of December. The attraction at this bazaar is the draw for a motor-car and other valuable prizes. This year the Committee is organising a grand charity draw and the prizes will include a Studebaker motor-car, a motor-cycle, a piano, a typewriter and other valuable and useful articles. There are to be 50 prizes and this year they are to be organised under one grand draw.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND LABOUR.

INTERESTING ADDRESS BY MR. FITZ-GIBSON.

To commemorate the 60th anniversary a general meeting of members and friends of the Society was held at the Mission House of the Catholic Cathedral, yesterday morning. Unfortunately the close proximity of the typhoon prevented many Kowloon residents from attending and the number present was consequently small.

Mr. F. H. BARNES, the Acting President, General of the Society who briefly reviewed the history of the Society since its formation, closed his remarks by an appeal for new members. There was a waning interest, he said, amongst some of the older members who in the past, had devoted much time in house-to-house visitations. This work had to be carried on and new members were required to cope with it.

Mr. W. G. FITZ-GIBSON, a prominent worker of the Society, followed with a stirring address on "The Catholic Church and Labour."

He said, "In the opening stages of his remarks, that with our present conception of personal freedom and the rights of even the humblest citizen in modern democracies, it was difficult to realize the influence of slavery on the social life of the Western world in the early years of the Christian Church. The social life of Imperial Rome was founded on slavery. Captives taken in war were held as slaves, and the great Roman conquerors returning from Africa, Asia, Gaul and Britain brought back to the Imperial City, their thousands of slaves to be sold in the market places of Rome. Masters held their slaves as their property just as they held their dogs and their chattels; in Roman law they found such phrases as 'a slave or any other animals,' 'slaves, animals and other things.' The slave had no legal rights; his master could torture or even kill him with impunity."

The position of the female slave—the 'slaves of pleasure'—could scarcely be described by Christian lips and the extent of the dreadful social evil could be realized when they were told that at the time of Claudius, about the 50th year of the Christian era, there were in Italy over 20,000,000 slaves and less than 7,000,000 freemen.

The speaker went on to describe the revolt of the slaves which menaced the very existence of Rome. The slaves were defeated and 6,000 were crucified on the roads leading to Rome in order to strike terror into the hearts of the enormous slave population of the city.

The Christian Church might have attempted to overturn the pagan society of Rome by an armed rebellion of the slaves. But had such a rebellion been successful, could the victorious slaves have established a new form of society based upon freedom? They had never known a free society, and they had not the moral qualities that would fit them to exercise freedom or even work towards it. The result of a successful slave rebellion would, therefore, have been a dreadful period of rapine and anarchy, followed by a long transition period with all its risks and difficulties. The first step of the Early Church was, to make the slaves morally capable of freedom. Out of the Christian faith, the very notion of freedom was lacking. Christianity taught the slave that labour was a duty and that

it was honourable. At the same time it taught him that he was not of a degraded race. With the conversion of the Emperor Constantine, the Church emerged from the catacombs but slavery still entered into the structure of Roman Society. But the Christian emperors curtailed the harsh authority of the masters and took away their power of life and death.

Dealing with the rise of the feudal system in the middle ages the speaker said it was the indirect outcome of Roman Imperialism. The Church having delivered the slave then extended her protection to the serf. Her first step was to establish a dignity of labour, which in the past had been held in great contempt. A great power arose to assert the dignity of labour; that power was the monk. Of the many blessings which monastic institutions had conferred upon society few could compare with their resuscitation of the dignity of labour. St. Benedict gave the 'key-note' to the rehabilitation of labour: 'Work is the leading idea of soul and body.' This was the spirit that led to the success of the Benedictine monks as they spread throughout Europe. Great monasteries arose in every country, within whose walls every kind of labour was gathered together and sanctified. By the example of the monks 'whole countries were changed, great forests were cleared, marshy lands were drained and waste lands were reclaimed. At the same time the Church strenuously exerted herself to obtain the manumission of the serfs.

Then came the craft guild system, with which the speaker dealt very fully. As trade flourished the lords 'schemed' to appropriate more of the profits and multiplied taxes and exactions. These excessive demands obliged the craft-men of each town to form themselves into a general association or guild in self-defence. The lord then found he had to deal with the whole town united in common action. The result was usually a system of compromise. These guilds usually took the constitution of the existing religious guilds as a model and adopted many of their observances. Thus religion formed an integral part of the craft guilds from the beginning.

"How different is the condition of labour to-day," the speaker continued. "Slavery has been abolished, serfdom has disappeared, but the personal relations in the craft guilds have yielded to the impersonal domination of invisible capital. The relations between capital and labour, and the condition of the workmen are such as to cause anxiety as to the future, in the minds of all students of history, but the ramifications of the complex commercial system of to-day, the dependence of one industry upon another and of all upon currency and credit, and the exigencies of competition—especially international competition in foreign markets—render a solution of the problem extremely difficult. Many remedies have been suggested. The Bolsheviks have tried his—he has destroyed everything of the old order through carnage and pillage—but it remains to be seen whether this new system which he is endeavouring to erect on the ruins will materially improve the condition of the world's workmen have combined in Unions to defend their rights and, as we saw here in Hongkong last year, at times open war is declared between capital and labour."

Describing what the Catholic Church is doing for the present day worker, the speaker said the Church accepted the existing industrial arrangements in all countries, commending where they diverge from the principles of justice and extending her sympathy and active influence to mitigate the hardships of any system. There had been a general Catholic labour movement in every country with the object of taking effective means to relieve the oppression of the modern commercial system. In Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France, Belgium, England and the United States the Catholic labour movement was, to-day, well-organised and especially during the last few years, the development had been remarkable. In England the Catholic Young Men's Society and the Catholic Social Guild had done and were doing, splendid work, and a Catholic workmen's college had been founded at Oxford to train young Catholic workers to take their places as leaders in the labour movement.

Dealing with China the speaker said: 'In China where there is a Catholic population of 2,000,000 little or nothing appears to have been done towards the formation of a purely Catholic labour organisation with a membership more than double that of all the other Christian bodies in China together, the Catholic Church would appear to be in a particularly advantageous position to exercise a powerful influence on the Chinese labour movement, guiding it on the path of prudence and discretion and counselling against violence and the destructive doctrines of Russian and other agitators. The natural centres for the Chinese labour movement are Shanghai and Canton; in the former city, with its huge Catholic population, there are many thousands of Catholic workmen. Some of these have probably received a good English education. Is it too much to hope that we may yet see some of them being sent abroad, under the auspices of a Catholic Social Guild of China, for courses in social science at the Catholic Workmen's College at Oxford and similar institutions in other countries?'

The speaker concluded his address by saying that through the centuries of struggle the church had been the workman's friend and his champion and to-day the wonderful world-wide activity of her labour organisations showed that the fight for his welfare was still for the Church 'a labour of love.'

The meeting closed with a brief address by his Lordship Bishop Pozzani.

PRISON REFORM AT CANTON.

CANTON OFFICIAL ON HONG-KONG'S GAOLS.

The following has been communicated for publication by a Chinese correspondent in Canton:—

Judge Lo Hing-yuen, formerly Acting Chief Justice of the South China Supreme Court, and at present Procurator-General of the Constitutional Government at Canton, accompanied by two assistants, visited the Victoria Gaol at Hongkong and a prison in Kowloon on July 20th, with the object of getting suggestions and methods for the introduction of reforms in the prison administration in Kwangtung Province. Judge Lo, as Procurator-General, is ex-officio supervisor of prisons. It is the intention of Judge Lo to erect a new prison in Canton with all features necessary to assist the authorities to reform the character of those who had by circumstances to be there. Judge Lo is organizing a Prison Reform Commission to undertake the supervision of the proposed new prison. The commission will consist of leading Chinese and foreign residents in Canton so as to insure fitting approval of the expected international commission of jurists coming to study the new Chinese judicial system and report on the possibility of abolishing the extra-territoriality of the foreign Powers in China. The proposed Canton Prison Reform Commission will also be the trustee of all funds to be appropriated by the Canton Government for building purposes and will support what is lacking by popular subscriptions. It is the hope of Judge Lo to keep the prison administration out of politics and operate it as a charitable institution for the morally sick.

Judge Lo was received by Superintendent J. W. Franks of the Victoria Gaol upon his visit and was shown through the building by Chief Warden J. C. West. After the visit at Victoria Gaol, Judge Lo went over to Kowloon to inspect the temporary prison there, the superintendent instructing Mr. Wiltshire, a principal warder, to conduct him and his party across the bay. At Kowloon Chief Warden U. B. Foster and Principal Warden Wiltshire explained the working of the temporary prison to the visitors.

Judge Lo, when asked of the impression of his visit, spoke highly of the efficiency of the prison administration at Hongkong, mentioning especially the cleanliness of the places. He was much interested in noticing the variety of trades being taught the inmates of the Victoria Gaol within that comparatively small compound and the excellent quality of some of the products. He, however, could not understand why corporal punishment is still being used at Hongkong when he was shown some of the apparatus for that purpose in the prison chapel. Judge Lo remarked that Canton abolished corporal punishment more than ten years ago.

A HONGKONG PRISON.

"A FEARFUL PICTURE."

Mr. Joe Chockman, district magistrate of Hongkong, in a telegram to the authorities in Canton gave a fearful picture of prison conditions in Shekai, the capital of his district, says the *Canton Daily News*. He announced his intention of making a sweeping reform of the district prison.

According to his telegram, from the higher officials in charge of the prison, down to the warden and other minor officials, corruption is the order of the day. Many of the prisoners whose terms of imprisonment have long expired are still being kept, while not a few who are weak and sick are not given proper medical attention. The workroom of the prison is said to be in a condition similar to a junkshop. The farm belonging to the prison is now a neglected field filled with weeds and garbage. Mr. Joe considers it his duty to see that reform is introduced and it is his determination to begin by applying for the dismissal of officials of the prison who are found guilty of corruption.

STILL IN THE HANDS OF BANDITS.

FATHER MELOTTO'S CASE.

Father P. A. Melotto, of the Catholic Mission, is still in the hands of bandits, and there is nothing more definite regarding the expectations of his release than the verbal promises of the Chinese authorities to do their best for his liberation. The French Consul has called on the Wuchang authorities several times, and the result of his interviews was a verbal assurance from the Governor that his subordinate have been instructed to effect the release of Father Melotto as soon as possible.

The Italian priest is now held at a place called Luangung between Miyang and Tungkuehsien in Honan. The removal of the captive from Hupeh to within the Honan border seems to have shifted the responsibility from Wuchang to Kaifengfu, as the Tschun, General Hsiao, stated that he has asked General Chang Fu Lai, Governor of Kaifeng, to attend to the case. It is also felt that General Wu Pei Fu should do something for the foreign captive in his own province.

The information from Father Melotto up to July 10th stated that he was well, though previous reports had it that he was sick for a time. Catholic Missionaries said that all letters from Father Melotto never mentioned that he was sick. Probably the captive did not choose to have his fellow missionaries and the outside world seriously concerned about his well-being.

A later report says that General Hsiao Yao Nan is preparing a military expedition into the stronghold of bandits in Honan. The troops that he is planning to send to Honan will carry with them field pieces and ammunition to sweep that locality clean of malecontents.

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Mouth Wash	box	450
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Papier Violette	pkt.	.80
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Toilet Foam	box	1.50
Velvet Cream	box	1.50
Sunburn Powder, Solid	box	1.50
Talcum Powder	tin	1.50
Bath Crystals	box	1.10
Brilliantine	bot.	1.50
Extract of Violet	box	3.50
Perfume	per bot.	4.00 & 6.00

OLD ENGLISH LAVENDER

Lavender Water	per bot.	3.50
"	"	6.50
Toilet Soap	box	2.50

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WELL'Y THUMB...	BUGLE CALL RAG...
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3383 I'D LOVE TO HAVE YA	ROSES OF PICARDY...
3374 SWINGING DOWN...	3381 HONEY MOON TIME... Waltz
THE LANE	RIVER SHANON MOON...
SOME LITTLE SOMEONE	

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STRAW HATS
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New Shipment of
KNITTED
NECKWEAR

in Pure Silk and Artificial Silk in many SMART DESIGNS and Plain Colors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG STADIUM.

A MEETING to discuss the desirability of a STADIUM for Hongkong, will be held at 8.30 p.m. in the Hongkong Hotel, on WEDNESDAY, 25th JULY, 1933. Representatives of All Sports Clubs and Associations are invited to attend.

F. T. JAMES,
Hon. Secretary, H.K.F.A.

MARIENNE NESLEY, formerly of Exeter, England, is requested to communicate in confidence with the Under-signed.

R. T. & H. CAMPION,
Solicitors,
8, Bedford Circus, Exeter, England.



TO OWNERS AND DRIVERS OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

THE Coastal Road between CASTLE PEAK and TAUN-WAN is CLOSED TO MOTOR TRAFFIC. The Coastal Road from the Junction of the Tai Po Road to TSN WAN is NOW OPEN TO TRAFFIC.

Captain Superintendent of Police,
Hongkong, 18th July, 1933. [1073]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1933, will be PAYABLE on WEDNESDAY, 28th AUGUST, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, 26th July, to Wednesday, 28th August (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1933. [1050]

PEAK CHURCH.

ON the Remaining SUNDAYS in JULY and the SUNDAYS in AUGUST there will be EVENING SERVICE at 8.30 at the PEAK CHURCH. The Preacher on July 22nd will be Rev. J. KIRK MACDONALD, and on the following Sundays the Rev. A. D. STEWART. All Seats are Free. [1067]

CHINA SEAS.

HONGKONG HARBOUR.

AS from the 23rd JULY, 1933, and until further Notice Two (2) Junks will be employed in taking Soundings and Boreings in the Harbour on a line from STATUTE PIER to 'HOLD' WHARF.

Each of the said Junks will exhibit—
By Day—On the Foremast a Red Ensign and 4 feet below a Black Ball 2 feet in diameter.
By Night—On the Foremast 2 Red Lights in a Vertical Line one over the other, 4 feet apart, and at the Bow and also at the Stern one White Light, each of the White Lights to be placed 6 feet above the Gunwale.

All Vessels are Warned to give These Junks a Safe Bore and to proceed at Slow Speed when passing.

C. W. BECKWITH,
Commander, R.N.
Harbour Master, etc.
Harbour Office,
Hongkong, 16th July, 1933. [1069]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Under-signed have received instructions from THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., to Sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 26th JULY, 1933,

commencing at 11 A.M.

at their Old Premises, No. 104, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.

One GAS ENGINE by T.H. & J. DANIELS LTD.

One GAS MAKING PLANT

and

One (Second-hand) PRINTING MACHINE

Large Size, by MILLER & RICHARD and One Lot Sundries.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.

On View from Tuesday, the 24th July, 1933.

LAMBERT BROTHERS,
Auctioneers.

[1081]

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5,000 FEET of STEEL CABLE in Good Condition 3 1/2 inches Circumference.

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[1077]

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[1070]

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HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATE CO.

SHARE AND LAND BROKERS.

No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
2nd Floor.

Telephone No. C. 4308. [107]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Offices of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" have been removed to CHATER ROAD (2nd floor) to which Address all Correspondence should be directed. Hongkong, 18th July, 1933.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Registered Offices of MOLLER & CO. (H.K.) LTD. have been transferred to No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [1078]

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS FREDERICK ROUGH in our Firm have Cased.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Hongkong, 18th July, 1933. [1068]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,
COPENHAGEN.

THE M/S

"AUSTRALIEN" having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th of July, 1933, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on the 25th of July, 1933, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before 28th of July, 1933, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD., Agents. [1074]

S.S. "CHAMBOUR."

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, LEB, etc., also Cargo ex S.S. "VILLE DEVERDUN" and "MIN" from HAVRE, COGNAC, etc., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after the 25th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 28th July, 1933, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

B. RODENFUSEL,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1933. [1076]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO',
LONDON & STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENLAVER"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 3rd prox., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents. [1079]

Hongkong, 20th July, 1933.

S.S. "COMMANDANT DORISE"

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from AMSTERDAM, MIDDLESBROUGH & ANTWERP, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after the 28th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 30th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSEL,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1933. [1080]

INTIMATIONS

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LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND 1920)

with which is affiliated

THE ALHABAD BANK, LTD.,
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[1063]

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[1062]

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to 32, Kennedy Road. [108]

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OF GREAT AGE.

AWARDED 50 GOLD AND

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THE VICTORIA VAT

The very finest old

SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the Houses of

Lords and Commons.

SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

PHONE 616.

BIRTH.

Sim—At Rhynie, Scotland, on July 10th,

to Mr. and Mrs. JOHN SIM, formerly

of Shanghai and Dairen, a son.

DEATH.

Rowarth—At Shanghai, on July 16th,

ROBERT HENRY ROWARTH, aged 59

years.

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 23RD, 1933.

THE ANTI-JAPANESE

BOYCOTT MOVEMENT.

THE Chinese authorities appear to be making

an effort to suppress the anti-Japanese

boycott movement in the region of the

Yangtze, no doubt because they clearly

perceive the trend of the agitation which

the movement has engendered not only

among the Japanese communities in

China but also among the general

public of Japan. The official returns of

Japan's trade with China, both in imports

and exports, have recently shown a

serious falling off in the volume of

business. The heavy decrease in imports

is, no doubt, largely due to the boycott,

though there are other contributory causes

such as the political unrest, an unfavourable

exchange rate due to the decline in

the prices of silver, and the "financial

depression" prevailing in China. The

slump in the trade is being severely felt

in commercial circles in Japan, and as

the boycott movement is recognised as

being the principal cause, public meet-

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REPARATIONS.

DRAFT REPLY DESPATCHED TO ALLIES.

London, July 21st.

The draft reply to Germany has been duly despatched to the Allied and United States Embassies.

The newspapers understand that it accepts, in principle, the German offer to submit to the findings of an international commission, but does not specify the composition or method of appointment for the Commission. It suggests that the three types of guarantees offered in the German memorandum of June 7th be considered on their merits, without prejudicing the question of their sufficiency.

It makes guarded suggestions regarding the wisdom of abandoning passive resistance, while the covering Note to France makes corresponding suggestions on the relaxation of the French grip in the Ruhr.

COVERING NOTES TO THE ALLIES.

It is reported that the covering Notes to Allies contain that the proposed Commission might quite well operate within the framework of the Peace Treaty. They express a readiness to discuss the question of Allied debts in a reasonable spirit.

The covering Notes are studiously conciliatory, particularly that to France. It is hoped they will succeed in bringing the Allies into line.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE NOT CONDEMNED.

London, July 21st.

A reply to the British draft note submitted to the Allies, is not expected for some days.

The draft does not condemn passive resistance in the Ruhr, because Great Britain has been in no wise associated with the Ruhr policy.

A French Cabinet council is being held to-morrow, but the Government will not reply until it has consulted Belgium, whose Premier and Foreign Minister are expected to visit Paris.

LATEST CABLES.

BRITAIN'S REPLY NOW READY.

London, July 21st.

The draft British reply to Germany and covering note has been completed, and will probably be received by the French Government to-morrow. It will also be sent to Brussels, Rome, Tokyo and Washington at the earliest possible moment.

LATEST CABLES.

IRISH FREE STATE.

PARLIAMENTARY DISSOLUTION LIKELY AT ANY MOMENT.

London, July 21st.

At a secret session of the Dail Eireann, held at Dublin, it was decided that the Free State elections would be held between the last week in August and the first week in September.

A dissolution is likely at any moment. DE VALERA TURNS CONSTITUTIONALIST.

London, July 21st.

De Valera, interviewed at Dublin, said that the Republicans would not renew the war after the elections, but would work along constitutional lines.

RIOTS IN BRESLAU.

ALL METAL WORKS AT A STANDSTILL.

Berlin, July 21st.

Messages from Breslau indicate that serious disorders, due to the high cost of living, have broken out.

The Governor of Lower Silesia has prohibited open air meetings, while twenty-four hours' notice of indoor meetings must be given, under pain of the most severe penalties.

Hundreds of arrests are reported, and several pillagers have been killed. The sale of spirits has been prohibited, and the Authorities have accepted the Industrial League's offer to assist the Schuttpolizei.

The police have been compelled to use arms in order to subdue the riots which accompanied the strike of metal workers. The Employers' Federation has now decided on a lock-out, consequently all the metal works in the Breslau and Ratibor districts have been completely brought to a standstill.

Berlin, July 21st.

Six persons were killed and fifteen wounded in the rioting at Breslau.

FROM KINGS TO PLANTERS.

EX-ROYALTIES INVEST IN EAST INDIES PLANTATIONS.

Berlin, July 21st.

Considerable interest has been aroused in Germany and Holland by the voyage of a former reigning Duke of Mecklenburg to the Dutch East Indies, where he took the most copious notes regarding the conditions. It is stated that he invested heavily in various plantations.

It has been rumored for some time that various deposed Royalties are looking for a suitable country where property can be bought without undue criticism, and their already depleted capital laid out to the best advantage. It is pointed out that the East Indies is sufficiently far away to ally the fears of any who might be suspicious.

ITALY'S GOVERNMENT.

NEW ELECTORAL BILL ADOPTED BY DEPUTIES.

Rome, July 21st.

The Chamber of Deputies, amid great applause, adopted the Electoral Bill by 223 votes to 123.

[The cardinal principle of the bill is one of big constituency for the whole Kingdom. The party obtaining the most votes at the elections, will, whatever its plurality, have a two-thirds majority for purposes of stable government; therefore it will be awarded 336 seats against 179. During the debate on the Bill in the Italian Chamber, Signor Mussolini (the Premier), in a striking speech, declared that he would have no compromise. He said the Fascists had the power in their hands, and would keep it.]

THEOSOPHIST CONGRESS.

NEARLY ONE THOUSAND DELEGATES ATTEND.

Vienna, July 21st.

The eighth European congress of the Theosophist societies was opened in the presence of nearly 1,000 delegates from all parts of the world, including many from India and the Far East.

MOROCCAN CAMPAIGN.

FRENCH LOSSES SINCE BEGINNING OF YEAR.

Paris, July 21st.

The French losses in the Moroccan operations, since the beginning of 1923, are officially stated to be 21 officers killed and 55 wounded; 232 men killed and 352 wounded; 100 tribesmen co-operating with the French were also killed.

COTTON BROKERAGE FIRM IN DIFFICULTIES.

Atlanta, Georgia, July 21st.

The prominent cotton brokerage house, Barretts, is in difficulties. The bankers' committee estimate that Barretts' assets will approximate their obligations of one million dollars.

WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPION.

PADDON RETAINS THE TITLE.

Sydney, July 21st.

In the World's Sculling Championship, Paddon, the holder, beat Haddfield by ten lengths.

WEMBLEY ATHLETICS.

ENGLISH COLLEGIANS BEAT AMERICANS.

London, July 21st.

At the Wembley Stadium athletics, the combined Oxford and Cambridge team beat the combined Yale and Harvard team by 63 events to 51.

BISLEY.

KING'S PRIZE WON BY CAPTAIN ROBINSON.

London, July 21st.

At Bisley, Captain Robinson, late of the Royal Air Force, won the King's Prize. He tied with Lance-Corporal Norton of the Queen's Westminsters' competitor scoring 222. He then won the shoot-off.

LATEST CABLES.

KEEN COMPETITION FOR THE SILVER MEDAL.

London, July 20th.

At Bisley, after four had tied, each with a score of 27, Lieutenant J. Elgood, late of the Royal Flying Corps, won the shoot-off for the National Rifle Association's silver medal for the highest aggregate in the second stage of the King's Prize.

HOME CRICKET.

GENTLEMEN v. PLAYERS.

London, July 20th.

The match at Lord's between the Gentlemen and Players was drawn. The Gentlemen compiled 451 for 2 and declared. The Players replied with 223, Hearn contributing 69. London took 5 for 40. The Players in their second innings compiled 190 for 1, Sutcliffe and Hearn scoring 78 and 79, respectively, both not out.

Lancashire at Northampton beat Northamptonshire by ten wickets. For Northamptonshire, Wright in the second innings scored 96, not out. The Lancashire, R. Tyldesley, took 5 for 55 and 7 for 45.

Nottingham beat Sussex at Nottingham on the first innings.

Yorkshire beat Leicestershire at Huddersfield by an innings and 173.

Kent beat Somerset at Maidstone by 72. Somerset in their first innings scored 195, Freeman taking 7 for 37.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS MEXICAN REBEL.

Cihuatlan, July 20th.

The famous Mexican rebel Villa has been shot in the course of a fracas arising from his followers' dissatisfaction over non-payment.

General Villa, shortly before the Great War broke out, murdered an Englishman, and only that great conflagration saved him from being hunted and brought to justice.

LATEST CABLES.

SECRETARY AND THREE MEMBERS OF ESCORT ALSO KILLED.

Mexico City, July 21st.

It is officially stated that General Villa was instantly killed in an ambush, while proceeding from his ranch at Camutillo to Parral. His secretary and three members of the escort were also killed. President Obregon has ordered that he be buried with full military honours.

EARLIER CABLES.

DR. MARIE STOPES' LIBEL ACTION.

DECISION OF THE APPEAL COURT.

London, July 20th.

The Appeal Court has allowed the appeal of Dr. Marie Stopes, with costs. Judgment has been entered for her for £100, with half the taxed costs of the action.

[Dr. Marie Stopes sued Dr. Sutherland, and his publisher, for alleged libel in a book entitled "Birth Control," which referred to plaintiff's clinic in London and expressed surprise that the Home Secretary tolerated on the poor. The case was heard last February. The judge awarded £100 damages, but in view of their finding that the facts published were "true in substance and in fact," the judge had no alternative but to give judgment for defendants, with costs. He granted a stay of execution, pending an appeal.]

RUSSIAN SURPRISE AT LAUSANNE.

A REMARKABLE VOLTE FACE.

Lausanne, July 20th.

M. Chicherine has replied to the invitation by the conference, agreeing to sign the Straits convention at Constantinople within the specified time of three weeks. The Russian reply is controversial, reiterating the Russian objections to the settlement, but the agreement to sign is regarded as most important.

The decision of the Russian Government to sign the Straits convention is considered one of the most outstanding features of the conference, as it constitutes a remarkable volte face. The decision is regarded as dictated by the political motive of obtaining some recognition of the Soviet Government by the Western Powers.

AMERICA'S TURKISH POLICY.

THE CHESTER CONCESSION.

Washington, July 20th.

The State Department, replying to an enquiry as to the Government's commitments in connection with the Chester concession, denies that the concession involves any moral or political assumptions that in the event of a dispute the American Government would be bound to defend the validity of the concession. The letter says the Department has not received an authentic copy, and is only concerned with maintaining the open door, with equal commercial opportunity. It adds that the Department's reports do not indicate that this concession is a monopoly.

A FORGERY CHARGE.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE UNDER SUSPICION.

New York, July 20th.

The Grand Jury has indicted a prominent official of the New York State Anti-Saloon League. He is charged with forgery and forgery. It has been requested that there be a legislative investigation of the League's activities. The accused pleaded "not guilty," and has been released on bail.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

HONORARY DEGREE FOR SIR CHARLES ELIOT.

London, July 20th.

Oxford University in connection with the ceremony of the Doctorate of Letters on Lord Chalmers and Sir Charles Eliot, in connection with the centenary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

DOCKERS' STRIKE NEARLY OVER.

London, July 20th.

The dock strike is apparently collapsing, following the resumption of work at Liverpool. The dockers at Manchester have decided to resume. The striking Smithfield meat carriers have also resolved to return to work.

GRIMSBY COAL TRIMMERS RESUME.

London, July 20th.

The Grimsby trawler coal trimmers have agreed to resume work on the employers' terms of a reduction of a halfpenny per ton. The new rate will be stabilized in three months.

IN MEMORY OF FALLEN COMRADES.

Earl Haig placed a wreath of Flanders poppies on the Cenotaph on behalf of the British Empire Service League in memory of fallen comrades. All the delegates to the Conference of the League were present.

INDIAN BANKS COMBINE.

Bombay, July 20th.

The shareholders of the Tata Industrial Bank have passed a resolution in favour of amalgamation with the Central Bank of India, which the latter's shareholders have already approved.

EGYPTIANS APPEAL AGAINST DEATH SENTENCES.

Cairo, July 20th.

It is understood that five men sentenced to death for conspiring to kill British officials are appealing against the sentence.

GERMAN BANKERS' ACTION.

Berlin, July 20th.

Following an agreement by a conference of bankers, the Reichsbank has issued a regulation providing that orders for foreign currencies must be covered by an adequate amount of German marks. The Reichsbank's action yesterday resulted in a reduction of requests for foreign currencies to about one third, the demands for sterling being satisfied to the extent of five per cent.

THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

London, July 20th.

On the exchange market, marks recovered to one and a half million to the pound sterling. French francs are at 77.50 and Belgian francs at 94.75.

CANTON RECLAMATION PROJECT.

THE EXPECTED PROFIT TO THE MUNICIPALITY.

The Canton Daily News says:—

One of the projects now under serious consideration by the Municipality is the reclamation of that whole stretch of territory starting from the front of the Hospital Doumer and extending westward as far as the Canton Hospital, this connecting the Dutch Ferry which will form part of the new Bund. Mayor Sun Fo has had this undertaking in his mind for the last two years and but for the late autumn coup d'etat of Chen Chiung Ming, he might have carried it into execution by this time. However, his interest in the project has never ceased, and ever since his resumption of his former post, he has been giving the matter his constant and earnest attention, and it will not come as a surprise to the public when work will be started in earnest before very long.

The area thus reclaimed is estimated to measure 1,843 cheng of land suitable for building lots. The desirability of land situated in this part of the city is readily admitted by all so that there need be no anxiety about the land remaining unsold. On the contrary we believe there will be a veritable scramble for every lot.

The cost for the reclamation including the construction of a new bund, excavation works, and deepening of the river-bed, etc., is estimated at a total of \$1,368,000. The old materials recovered from the demolition of the Haichu buildings and the Old Bund, etc., will easily fetch \$77,000. This reduces the net cost of the reclamation to \$1,291,000 or about \$700 per cheng of reclaimed land.

Taking the present values of land in this locality that island between Hospital Doumer and Canton Hospital, which range from \$2,000 to \$4,000 or an average of \$3,000 per cheng, it can be readily seen that a profit of \$2,300 per cheng can be realised without any trouble, thereby bringing the total profit to \$4,238,000. Indeed this is a conservative estimate as land in this section will have appreciated considerably upon the completion of the reclamation works.

From a financial standpoint, the project is certainly a paying proposition. There is certainly no reason why the project cannot be put into execution without much further delay. Canton is bound to expand every day and the reclaimed land will meet a felt need so as to relieve the congestion particularly in this section of the city. The problem before the Municipality, however, is how to finance the project. Conceivably a loan for the amount can be made. Perhaps there may be some difficulties to be encountered at this time but if the loan proposition is not feasible, the lots may be sold in advance. There is no question that the latter scheme is quite feasible in the event of failure to raise a loan. The only objection is the possibility of reduced profits for the Municipality by almost one-half. This is a comminatory hardly to be wished, for it means depriving the city of that much money for improvements. It will not do the Municipality any harm, however, if the attempt at raising the loan fails. We incline to believe that the whole amount can and will be readily absorbed locally if adequate guarantees can be arranged to the satisfaction of the subscribers.

Past experience indicates that the Public Works Department can handle projects of this kind most efficiently. It should not take more than two years to complete the task. Mayor Sun Fo deserves much credit for his efforts in this particular and if he will roll up his sleeves and set the ball rolling, the project is sure to gain the support of everybody. Let us hope that something definite be launched out with our further delay.

PALESTINE'S CONSTITUTION SUSPENDED.

BACK TO BRITISH RULE.

The following communication was issued by the Colonial Office, London, recently:—

An Order in Council officially published in Jerusalem to-day (Tuesday) declares null and void the elections held recently with a view to the constitution of a Legislative Council in accordance with the provisions of the Palestine Order in Council, 1922. This procedure has been rendered necessary by the failure of the majority of the Arab population to avail themselves of their electoral privileges and thus to make possible the appointment of twelve elected members who, with the High Commissioner and ten official members are to form the Council.

The sanction given for the creation of a Legislative Council has not, however, been cancelled. The new Order—the Palestine (Amendment) Order in Council, 1923—provides for the constitution of a Legislative Council "from and after a date to be fixed by the High Commissioner in Executive Council by Proclamation in the Gazette," the first general election for the choice of the twelve unofficial members to be held within six months from the issue of this proclamation.

Meanwhile an Advisory Council will be constituted and the High Commissioner will consult this Council, as occasion may arise, on matters affecting the peace, order, and good government of the country. This Advisory Council, or such other advisory body as may from time to time be constituted by the High Commissioner with the approval of a Secretary of State, will continue in being till a Legislative Council is elected; and no ordinance will be promulgated by the High Commissioner until he has consulted the Council.

In any case, no ordinance shall be promulgated which shall restrict completely freedom of conscience and the free exercise of all forms of worship, save in so far as is required for the maintenance of public order and morals, or which shall tend to discriminate in any way between the inhabitants of the country on the ground of race, religion, or language. Nor shall any ordinance be promulgated which in any way shall be repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of the Mandate given to Great Britain by the Allied and Associated Powers.

CHINA'S POLITICAL LEADERS.

AN INTERESTING DECLARATION.

The following translation of an interesting declaration to the public by Messrs. Liang Shih-Yi, Yeh Kung-Cho, and Cheng Hung-Nien is reproduced from the Canton Daily News:—

Sometime last month, we learned from the reports published by the newspapers of Peking and Shanghai, that the Lincheng Outrage was in some way directed by the Chinotung Party. Rumours of this nature should never be relied upon by right-minded and thoughtful people despite the fact that Tiao Kun to our surprise issued a circular confirming the same. In his circular he said that according to reliable reports from Hongkong, we went there to affiliate with Dr. Sun for the purpose of disturbing the general order. He further stated that we taking advantage of Hongkong as the place to direct the alleged plan, were busily communicating with the bandits by way of Tientsin, instructing them to detain the foreigners for a longer period. For this reason he petitioned the Government to request the British Minister to have us deported by the Hongkong Government.

This news came to us as a surprise and amused us quite a bit. We would like to know under whose administration was the station of Lincheng; and why security could not be obtained on that line when a great number of troops had been employed to guard the same!

Obviously the public can readily observe who is responsible for this outrage. This incident causes us to make our second apology to the foreigners, the first one being due to the Boxer Uprising. We have been connected with the transportation service for about 20 years. In all that period the public as well as the foreigners had ample opportunity to decide and judge whether such Boxer-like action could be attributed to us. In this connection we would acquaint the public that the present telegraph offices are in the hands of the Chinese and we would warn every person to beware of false telegrams purported to have come from us.

Upon our withdrawal from politics last year, we retired to private life so as to keep ourselves away from the intrigues of the northern politicians. Withal we have been even mindful of our duty to work for the improvement of our country. However, our opponents are ever ready to lay accusation on us. Thus it was alleged that the railway strike of last year was directed by Cheng Hung-nien. Many experienced and trained railway labourers were put to death merely to appease the wrath of the militarists. And more recently they sought to put the responsibility of the Lincheng outrage on us. This readiness to shift their own responsibility is a clear proof of their utter incapacity to rule and maintain order in the country, thereby jeopardising the life and property of every citizen of the Republic.

This spring, Kung Cho and Hung Nien went to Hongkong for the celebration of the birthday of Liang Shih-Yi's aged father. Naturally we paid a visit to Canton and discussed over the future constructive plan with Dr. Sun Yat-sen by whose efforts our Republic was established. We were earnestly requested by Dr. Sun to render assistance to the South. We consider this our duty toward our country as well as toward our native place. Besides, we are in full accord with Dr. Sun's plan of unification through peaceful procedure. His patriotism, straightforward yet determined character can never be forgotten.

More than ten years have we spent our efforts in the North to meet every difficult and delicate situation with a hope to achieving success. But also in view of this fact, we, Kung Cho and Hung Nien, deem it more advisable and proper to render our service to the South so that we may finally carry out our plan and serve the public better. We are not for nor against any party, neither for any personal gain, but are trying our utmost to help Dr. Sun to rebuild our beloved country. Therefore we would like to make this declaration and cordially invite the co-operation of our fellow-citizens.

AMERICA'S PERIL.

INFERIOR TYPE OF IMMIGRANTS.

The New York correspondent of a London paper writes:—

The statement made recently at a meeting of sociologists in New York that the Anglo-Saxon race in the United States and Canada is rushing to ruin towards extinction has created an apparently lasting impression upon the many public men now engaged in discussing the immigration problem. The figures upon which it is based are undoubted. From them is growing a general demand for a modification of the laws governing the admission of aliens to obtain a relatively greater number of Nordic immigrants, who have for many years been submerged by the flood of Mediterranean.

According to Professor George B. Cullen, president of Colgate University, 10,000,000 of the Alpine and Mediterranean types, of whom 3,500,000 were inferior in intelligence to the average Negro, have been admitted to this country since 1901. An alarming percentage of these "social inadequates," as he termed them, are now engaged in the annual expenditure of \$20,000,000. Dr. Cullen's conclusion is that the country is "spending more in effort and in money to keep the race stupid than to make it intelligent." The "melting pot," he says, is destroying the nation. He bids his countrymen boycott mischievous ideas of "equality" and "democracy" in so far as they are abused to permit the progressive deterioration of the racial stock.

"Mental superiority," he points out, "is much more recent than physical and much more unstable." Recent army tests show that the percentage of superior people in the United States is only 13. He describes this percentage as "the thin red line which protects and saves the race in America," but says that "it is growing thinner, with defeat or annihilation in prospect."

HONGKONG TRADE.

EXCHANGE RESTRICTING BUSINESS.

The fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, states:—

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—During the interval a moderate business has been done in grey and white shirtings, also satens, at satisfactory rates. Local values are practically unchanged but exchange does not favour the importer and it is difficult to do simultaneous business despite the fact that many makers at Home are eager for orders to keep their looms running.

Cotton Yarn.—Owing to fresh troubles on the West River, our market ruled rather quiet and uninteresting and the prices realised for the few sales effected were below those of last fortnight. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$165 to \$182, No. 12s at \$175 to \$205, No. 16s at \$185 to \$205, No. 20s at \$215 to \$237, Arrivals, 550 bales. Shipments, 27. Sales, 1,250 bales. Unsold stock, 10,000 bales. Bargains, 7,000 bales.

Woolens.—A demand has sprung up for flannels, coatings, suitings, etc., for quick shipment several lines have been placed, but the fall in the exchange has affected things—the prospects, however, seem a little brighter.

Raw Cotton.—No sales to report and prices are unchanged.

Metals.—Prices are slightly firmer, but business is still restricted to small transactions.

Flour Market Report.—Stock: about 400,000 sacks. Market steady. Quotations:—American Patent \$3.70 per sack; American Straight \$3.50 per sack; American Cut Off \$2.95 per sack; Shanghai Flour \$3.20 per sack; Australian No. 1, \$3 per sack.

Canton Silk.—There has been a small demand from America during the earlier part of the period under review and towards the close the market is firmer and prices have further advanced for spot cargo and nearby deliveries. Stock: Present stocks (mostly 20/22) are estimated at 7,000 bales. Crops: The 4th crop is estimated at 15,000 bales.

Sugar.—Market dull.

Saltpetre.—No activity in the market.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

GLIMPSES OF THE GREAT IMPERIAL PROJECT.

Swaziland, Bechuanaland, St. Helena and Tristan da Cunha will participate in the South African section, but Rhodesia, Basutoland and South West Africa will not be represented.

Cotton, from Empire-grown raw material to yarns and fabrics, will be displayed in the exhibit of the industry, together with some of the by-products. Such of the machinery will also be on view.

An exhibit showing state-rooms and ship's kitchens has been suggested to the Sea Transport Committee, and it was suggested also that the Shipping Federation might arrange for an exhibition of sea cooking.

Sir Frank A. Swettenham, chairman of the Rubber Growers' Association (Inc.), states that the association proposes to have an exhibit thoroughly representative of the rubber producing industry at the Exhibition.

An ostrich farm and a demonstration of the processes of diamond mining will be among the South African exhibits at the Exhibition. The fruit industry, gold mining and a special manufacturing section will also be represented.

Sporting tackle will provide an interesting display in connection with the hunting, sporting, and travelling equipments section, and will include firearms, tents and fittings, hunting outfits, fishing tackle, sports clothing, boots, and the works of taxidermists.

The Legislative Council of Jamaica has sanctioned a vote of £10,000 for the colony's share in the Exhibition, while the members of the British Guiana Legislature have assured the Government of a vote of £20,000, twice the amount that had been recommended.

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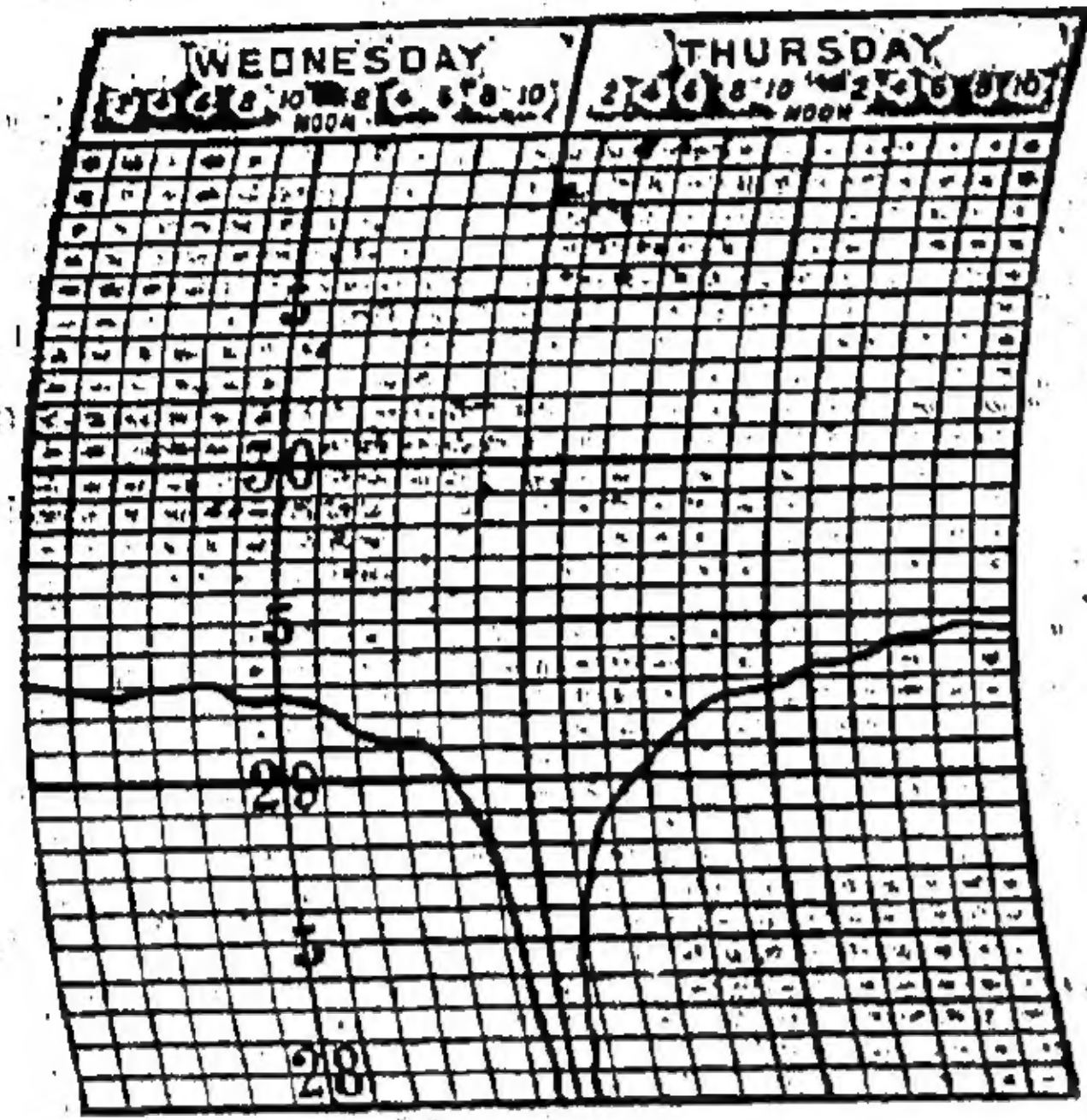


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PARIS FASHION NOTES

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, June 18th.
The great Worth is showing many three-piece suits in his collection this season. The coats are short and fashion tightly round the hips, so that the out-door aspect is that of one garment, so closely do coat and dress mould into one. He favours such colours as chestnut brown, black and navy blue, and he uses all kinds of materials, especially crepe and wool crepe. He is handling both these materials very cleverly and making them up into charming suits for late Spring or early Autumn wear.

Bernard, another well-known designer, has increased the length of the coat he is alluding to the three-piece suit, his latest model of this type is almost of three-quarter length, is easy fitting and has a long shawl collar and large pockets. Beige, grey and navy blue are the shades he is favouring, with just a bright note of some vivid colour on the dress to liven up what might otherwise easily become an uninteresting drab effect.

Lucile is showing a most amusing little costume of this type that is quite Chinese in cut; she has even gone further and designed a cheeky little Chinese hat to go with it. The costume is in a beautiful shade of amber reps, and it is embroidered with dull blue silks strands of silver thread, a piping of blue and silver adding a finish to the short loose, saque coat; the small Chinese hat is finished with a tassel carried out in shades of blue and amber, and costume and hat together constitute a model that has captivated the heart of all Americans who have seen it, and has made it one of the most popular this season among over-seas visitors.

Another charming three-piece model I saw recently was in crepe Maroccan in a Chinese shade of blue; the coat fitted into the waist, and as it was provided with three flat flounces, it looked like part of the dress itself when fastened; it crossed over in front, all the flounces being gathered into a yoke reaching from the neck to the top of the arms; down the right side of the skirt was a panel of flat flounces that reached from waist to hem and were, of course, attached to the dress; this had a flat plain-cut bodice, no sleeves to speak of, and was draped across the front at the waist-line and finished with a big chou of the material just where the panel joined into the bodice. Quite a becoming model for those in search of original effects.

Many of these three piece suits are being carried out in the quaintest and most decorative of materials. There is one in a fine store, in a cheerful shade of navy blue, that is inlaid with bands about two inches wide in bright orange and green shades—a combination which sounds rather terrifying, but which, in reality, looks quite possible when the costume is well and soberly cut, and all accessories such as blouse, hat, shoes and umbrellas are in keeping. There are a-rises of this type with bands of quieter colouring, but strange to say, the more startling ones really look the smartest, provided, always, care is taken in handling them.

There is also an improved version of crepepe or, to give it perhaps a better known name, crepe Maroccan de laine. Such a material is rich enough in itself to require little or no trimming, a bright-coloured or decorative lining to the coat being all that is needed to add a note of distinction.

A new kind of gabardine made in a range of navy blue and dark colours, has instead of a plain stripe running through it a sort of "seam on the wrong side" stripe that is most original. To look at, one would think that, at regular intervals, a long band of the material had been turned over just as though the two selvages had been machined down on the right side by mistake. It is quite smart and should be immensely popular with tailors for fashioning the classic type of costume.

Another new stripe material, though hardly as original as this one, is a kind of covert coating, woven in khaki brown and grey shades with a faint white stripe worked criss-cross through it. Many people might liken it to a refined version of our old domestic friend, druggist, but it looks very smart for all that, and is popular with men as well as women for their quiet wear suits.

"Cubeline pekine" is another suiting that has a fine white cord thread running through it. Reps though, continues to hold its own and is still easy favourite for all the plain types of tailor-made and three-piece costumes. There are many light crests to be seen in reps, either in black or a deep navy shade, but this material is perhaps better in its element when figuring as a coat and skirt. For light crests, crepepe is by far the most popular material.

A smart walking coat, which could be used equally well for driving or motoring, that I was admiring recently was in crepepe in a warm shade of tobacco brown. The skirt joined on to the bodice at a line just a little below the normal line and was finished with a row of stitching in thick silk, as there was no waistbelt, band or sash at this point. The bodice was double-breasted with a closed, but when open, it fell back in two square-cut revers that continued on down the bodice to where it joined on to the skirt; a double collar was folded back from the neck; the skirt, by way of providing an amusing effect, was finished with two small pockets carried out in bright-coloured embroidery, and the whole model was a most sensible and effective-looking one, suitable for wear on many different occasions and in many different kinds of weather.

As to the important question of length, every day coats are down to the ankle, whilst more elaborate ones are just a little below that, so as to make sure of covering up right to the tip of the lengthened hem of the dress worn underneath.

A great many of the coats for wear with tailored costumes are loose-fitting and flare out round the hips, but the great majority are caught in at this point by a deep band. Sometimes, the fullness of the coat is drawn in to fit tightly round the hips by means of a series of fine vertical tucks or pleats. If the weather is not too warm, a band of material can be replaced by a band of fur, this idea being repeated on collar and cuffs.

Again, many of these costumes, instead of having coats, have capes that are cut on a circular line so that they look like shawls from the back and curve round the figure in a very graceful and becoming way.

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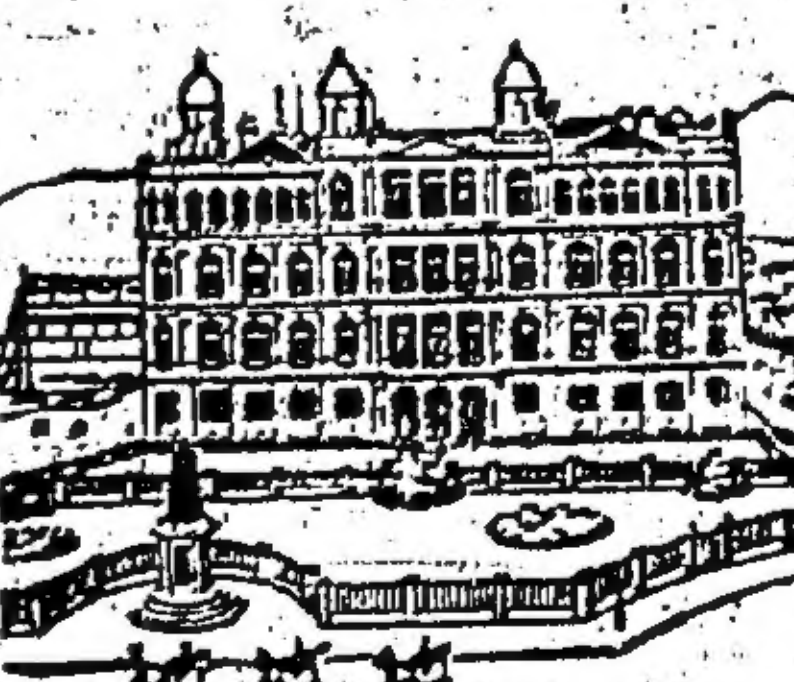
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Leaves Grey

Dark Green

Signal Red

Pink Cream

Black

Light Blue

Light Green

Light Yellow

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RESORTS

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HOSHIGAUZA.—Finest Seaside Summer Holiday Resort in North China. Five miles from Dairen, but connected with the city by special motor and carriage road and electric tramway. Yamato Hotel (33 rooms) and 19 furnished bungalows in charming cliff garden. Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Golf, Tennis, Billiards, Orchestra twice a week. Capital place for children.

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Fujita Hotel
Nagasaki —
Japan Hotel

Nagoya —
Nagoya Hotel
Nara —
Nara Hotel
Nikko —
Kanaya Hotel
Nikko Hotel
Omori —
Omori Hotel
Osaka —
Osaka Hotel

Shimonoseki —
San-ye Hotel
Shizuoka —
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Tokyo —
Imperial Hotel
Tokyo Hotel
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IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

Tainan — Taiwan Railway Hotel

IN CHOSŌN

Fusan —
Fusan Station Hotel
Keijo (Seoul) —
Chosen Hotel
Shingha —
Shingha Station Hotel

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Yamato Hotel
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THE ROCKEFELLER
FOUNDATION.

MUNIFICENT GIFTS.

(FROM "THE NEW YORK WORLD.")

The Rockefeller Foundation spent \$76,757,040 during the first ten years of its existence, according to a statement of contributions and programs made public recently by Secretary Edwin R. Embree. The Foundation was chartered by special act of the New York Legislature on May 14th, 1913, and while the charter broadly stated the object as "the well-being of mankind throughout the world," the work of the Foundation has become chiefly centered upon public health and medical education.

The expenditures during the ten years were roughly divided as follows:
Public health \$18,188,838
Medical education 21,718,859
War relief 22,298,841
All other philanthropic work 10,445,625
Administration 1,107,174
\$13,500,000 IN PLEDGES.

Mr. Embree's statement in part follows: "In carrying on its various activities the Foundation has expended all of its income from year to year, and in addition \$17,500,000 of its general fund or principal. A further sum of \$15,500,000 payable in future years, has been pledged to various medical schools and public health projects.

Contributions outside the field of public health and medical education were made for the most part during the War and in the earlier years of the Foundation's work before its policies and programs had become clearly defined. The chief item in this group is the sum of \$8,678,500 given to various charities designated by the founder before he relinquished, on July 10th, 1917, the right he had originally reserved personally to direct the use of a part of the income. A million dollars was given to Herbert Hoover's child-feeding plan in Europe, and another to make possible the Palisades Interstate Park.

In the development of the Foundation's program there has been increasing concentration upon medical education and public health.

The International Health Board, established as a department of the Foundation in 1915, has sought to promote public health throughout the world by demonstrating the methods and costs of controlling certain diseases, notably hookworm disease, malaria and yellow fever; by fostering the growth of governmental health agencies and by encouraging the formation of schools of hygiene. In carrying out this program the board has co-operated with twenty-seven American States and fifty foreign Governments. Its annual expenditures have increased from \$133,237 in 1914 to \$1,842,249 in 1929.

HELP FOR THE ORIENT.

In medical education a special feature has been the work of the China Medical Board, in building, equipping and maintaining a modern medical center in Peking. The Board has made appropriations to other medical schools and to thirty-two hospitals, as well as to the fostering of science education in China.

Substantial contributions have been made in recent years to centers of medical teaching in London and Brussels. The Foundation has also co-operated in the development of medical education in North and South America, Western and Central Europe, the Philippines, Hongkong and Bangkok.

Expenditures for war work amounting to \$22,298,841, were distributed as follows:
Y.M.C.A., Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare Board, Y.W.C.A. and other camp community welfare \$10,956,298
Medical research and relief 678,084
Humanitarian aid including American and international Red Cross 10,664,139

The largest gift by the Foundation for public health was a gift of \$7,098,038 to John Hopkins University, for a School of Health. Harvard University received \$1,250,534 to establish a School of Health. The Foundation spent \$6,374,672 for its programs to control hookworm, malaria, yellow fever and for its country health and laboratory service. For tuberculosis work in France, \$21,118,945 was given.

Other gifts for public health work were as follows: Fellowships and public health education, \$348,592; hospital, dispensary and nursing studies and demonstrations, \$313,502; mental hygiene, \$390,227; social hygiene, \$41,353; infantile paralysis, including gift to New York City Health Department, \$154,656; other public health, education and demonstrations, \$85,000.

\$10,000,000 GIFT TO PEKING.

The largest for medical education was the sum of \$8,513,582, for Peking Union Medical College, land, buildings and equipment. An additional \$2,059,094 was given for the operation of the school. The Foundation gave \$4,080,215 for a medical center in London. The regular programs of aid to medical and pre-medical schools and hospitals amounted to \$2,107,450. Fellowships and scholarships total \$283,141.

The Shanghai Medical School received \$346,937. The "Fondation Reine Elisabeth" of Belgium received a gift of \$50,072, and the sum of \$2,336,397 was paid to Alberta, Dalhousie, Manitoba, McGill and Toronto Universities and the Université de Montréal. The Pasteur Institute of France received \$55,000, and \$125,394 went for laboratory equipment and scientific material in Central Europe.

The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York received a gift of \$3,422,043. Other gifts were: University of Chicago, \$190,261; studies in medical education, visiting commissions and exchange professors, \$178,041; fellowships for medical scientists, \$51,373.

Miscellaneous gifts included \$1,000,000 to Palisades Interstate Park, \$1,000,000 to the American Relief Administration for Feeding of European Children.

(Continued on next column.)

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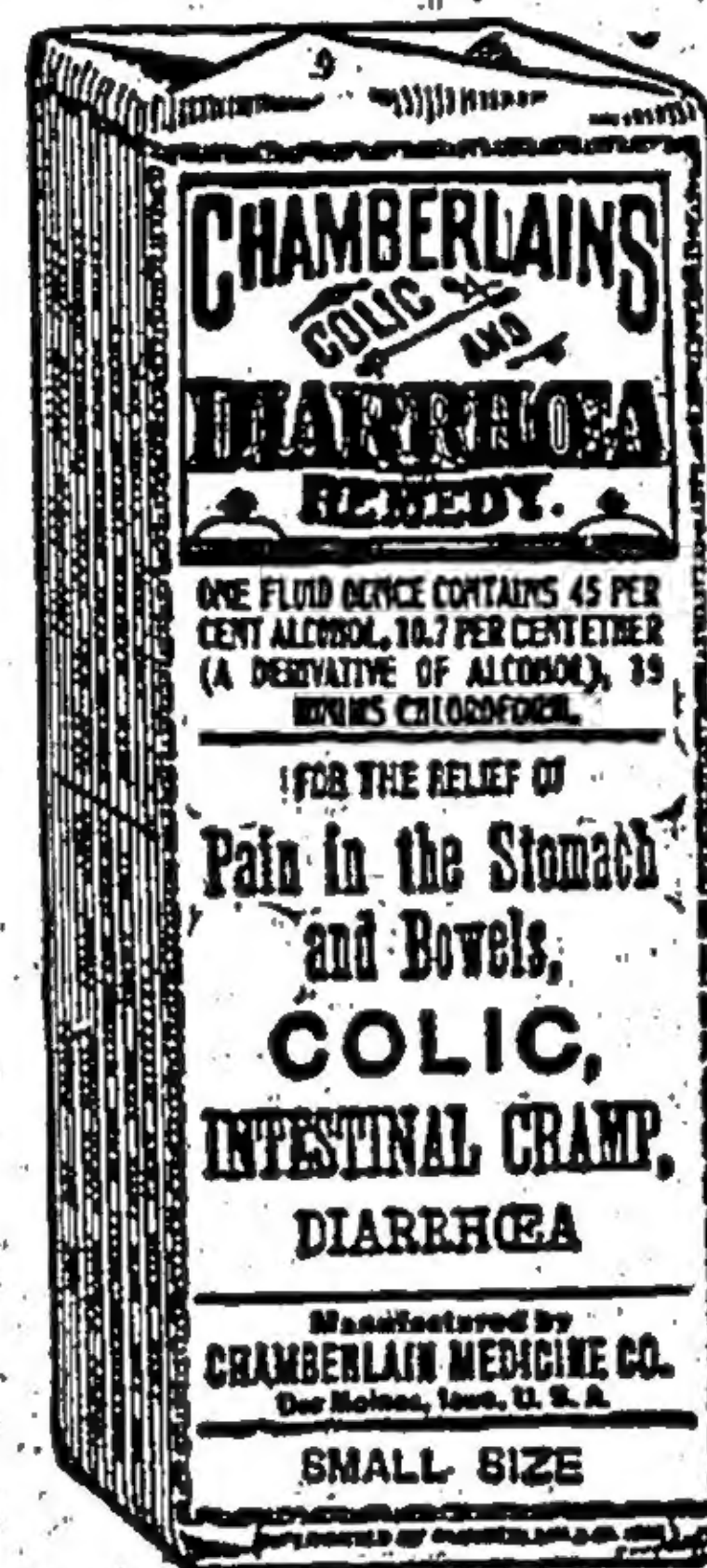
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room

Officers' Room, C.P.O.'s Room, Restaurant

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Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories,

Steam Launch "Davurine".



\$110,000 to the Red Cross for other than War work, \$200,000 to the American Academy at Rome, \$256,133 for the Bird Refuge presented to the State of Louisiana, \$173,000 to the Bureau of Municipal Research from 1914 to 1919, and \$750,000 for Wellesley College Buildings.

Other items of a miscellaneous character were \$127,500 for scientific studies in government problems between 1914 and 1919, \$90,995 to the Colorado State Committee on Unemployment, \$10,000 to the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment in New York City in 1915, Studies in Industrial Relations 1914 to 1918 \$54,159, Committee on Reference and Counsel of the Annual Foreign Missions Conference of North America \$423,000, and New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor \$985,000.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW	WANGHONG	Tuesday	24th July, Noon
SHANGHAI	CHANGHONG	Tuesday	24th July, 3 p.m.
RANGKOK via SWATOW	CHIPSING	Thursday	26th July, Noon
HAIPHONG via SWATOW	TUNGSHING	Thursday	26th July, Noon
MANILA	LEESANG	Friday	27th July, 8 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	WINGSANG	Friday	27th July, 3 p.m.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW	YATSHING	Tuesday	31st July, Noon
SHANGHAI	LAISANG	Saturday	4th Aug, 3 p.m.
KORE via MOJI	CHUNSHANG	Tuesday	7th Aug, 8 a.m.
RANGKOK via ROHLOW	CHUNSHANG	Thursday	9th Aug, 4 p.m.
SANDAKAN	HOOSANG	Friday	10th Aug, 7 a.m.
KORE via MOJI	HOOSANG	Saturday	11th Aug, 3 p.m.

STRAITS & CALCUTTA — This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Wireless and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE — Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE — A weekly service to maintain with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE — Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Haiphong when indicated on the schedule.

BORNEO LINE — Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers, "HINSANG" and "MAUSANG" (both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken at through Bills of Lading for Kuala Lumpur, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE — A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE — A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "HOSANG" will be despatched on or about
Saturday, 11th Aug. at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG
& CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT
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Telephone Central No. 215

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OUTWARDS.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Des Hongkong.	Vessel	Leaves H'kong.	Discharges
"GLENSANDA"	...	30th July	"GLENIFFER"	...
"GLENSHANE"	...	13th Aug.	Genoa, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.	...
"FEMBOKESHIRE"	...	30th Aug.	"CARNAVONSHIRE"	...
"GLENLUCE"	...	10th Sept.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.	...

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars apply to—

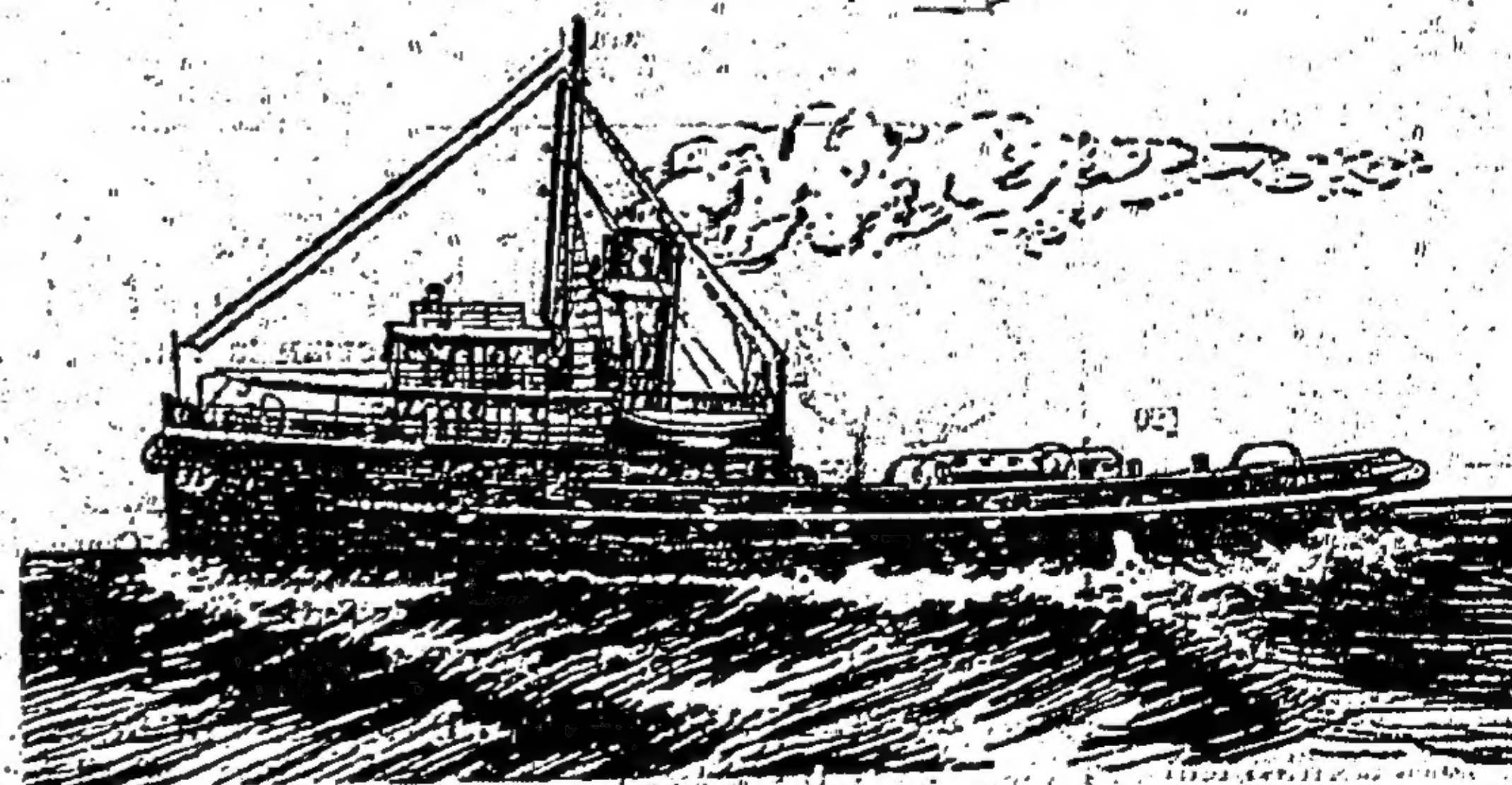
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Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer.

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Built, engine and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong for their own service, 1921. Length 133 ft., Breadth 34 ft., Depth 17 ft., L.H.P. 2000. Fitted with electrically driven submersible centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager:

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

July 20th.
Himalaya Maru, Japanese str., 3,705 tons, Capt. G. Matsuzaki, from Moji, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
July 21st.
Deyawongse, British str., 1,047 tons, Capt. A. H. Brown, from Kolschchang, with a general cargo.—Kwang Seng Guan.
Glenfern, British str., 1,124 tons, Capt. V. E. Martin, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Hellas, British str., 1,810 tons, Capt. T. H. Collister, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Hydrangea, British str., 301 tons, Capt. W. J. Collier, R.N.R., from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Chiu On S.S. Co.
Nishiyama Maru, Japanese str., 1,223 tons, Capt. K. Ohyashi, from Wakamatsu, with coal.—Yamato & Co.
Robert Dollar, British str., 6,790 tons, Capt. John Kerr, from San Francisco and Tozaki, with a general cargo.—Robert Dollar & Co.
Seochow, British str., 1,394 tons, Capt. F. Monkman, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Tachino, Chinese str., 1,216 tons, Capt. W. P. Jensen, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. & Co.
Yuet Wah, Chinese str., 550 tons, Capt. W. Kun, from Hongkong and Hoihow, with coal.—Luen Fat & Co.
Kishida Maru, Japanese str., from Canton.

CLEARANCES.

July 21st.
Chikung, for Cheloo.
Glenfern, for Singapore.
Himalaya Maru, for Singapore.
Kishida Maru, for Swatow.
Kishida Maru, for Keelung.
Lake Fielding, for Singapore.
Leichow, for Shanghai.
Panda Maru, for Batavia.
Rakuyo Maru, for Moji.
Van Overstraten, for Singapore.
Yuet Wah, for Swatow.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The s.s. Pyrrhus (Blue Funnel) from Liverpool, left Singapore on July 20th for this port, and is due here on July 24th.
The R.M.S. Empress of Asia left Yokohama on Saturday, July 21st, p.m., and is due at Vancouver on July 30th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Andre Lebon (M.M.), due August 17th.
Hyson (Blue Funnel), due August 1st.
Patroclus (Blue Funnel), due August 5th.
Paul Leant (M.M.), due July 31st.
Pyrrhus (Blue Funnel), due July 24th.
Soudon (P. & O.), due today, 4 p.m.

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For the Cure of all Diseases of the Reproductive System, such as Gonorrhea, etc.

For the Cure of all Diseases of the Circulatory System, such as Hypertension, etc.

For the Cure of all Diseases of the Respiratory System, such as Asthma, etc.

For the Cure of all Diseases of the Endocrine System, such as Diabetes, etc.

For the Cure of all Diseases of the Immune System, such as Rheumatism, etc.

For the Cure of all Diseases of the Muscular System, such as Myositis, etc.

For the Cure of all Diseases of the Skeletal System, such as Osteitis, etc.

For the Cure of all Diseases of the Integumentary System, such as Dermatitis, etc.

For the Cure of all Diseases of the Reproductive System, such as Gonorrhea, etc.

For the Cure of all Diseases of the Circulatory System, such as Hypertension, etc.

For the Cure of all Diseases of the Respiratory System, such as Asthma, etc.

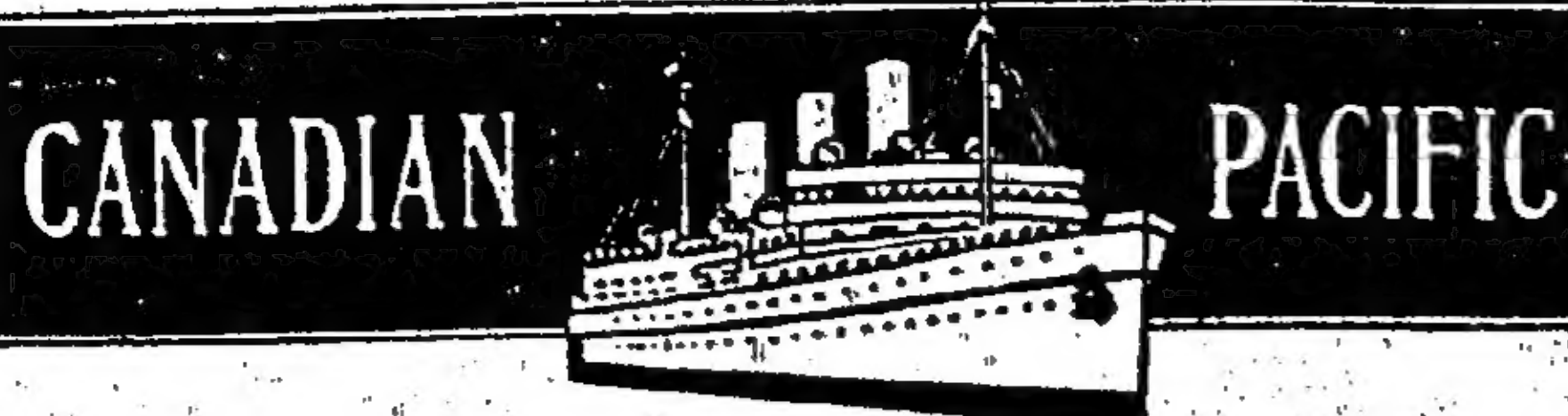
For the Cure of all Diseases of the Endocrine System, such as Diabetes, etc.

For the Cure of all Diseases of the Immune System, such as Rheumatism, etc.

For the Cure of all Diseases of the Muscular System, such as Myositis, etc.

For the Cure of all Diseases of the Skeletal System, such as Osteitis, etc.

For the Cure of all Diseases of the Integumentary System, such as Dermatitis, etc.



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Hongkong to England.

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver, Montreal & Quebec.

From	Due	From	Due
Shanghai	England	Shanghai	England
Empress Canada	July 28 Aug. 13	Empress France	Aug. 16 Aug. 25
Empress Russia	Aug. 9 Aug. 27	Empress Scotland	Sept. 1 Sept. 8
Empress Australia	Aug. 24 Sept. 12	Montcalm	Sept. 21 Sept. 28
Empress Asia	Sept. 6 Sept. 24	Empress Scotland	Sept. 29 Oct. 4
Empress Canada	Sept. 22 Oct. 8	Empress France	Oct. 13 Oct. 19
Empress Russia	Oct. 4 Oct. 22	Empress Scotland	Oct. 27 Nov. 2

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg. Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued. Early reservation necessary.

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For KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy.

s.s. "SAIAN" MARU ... on or about 27th July.

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Yok Building Hongkong.

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TJIMANOEK	JAVA	In port	24th July	SHANGHAI
TJISONDARI	NORTH CHINA	28th July	28th July	BATAVIA
TJIKINI	JAVA	25th July	27th July	JAPAN
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	—	6th Aug.	MAKASAE & SOERABAYA

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Arrivals from Europe.

s.s. "SAPARORA" ... 31st July.

s.s. "KERTOSONO" ... 29th Aug.

Sailings to Europe subject to alterations.

Steamers ... For ... Sailing on or about

"SALEIER" ... Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Bremen ... 10th Aug.

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General Agents.

Yok Buildings



SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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KAGA MARU	... Tuesday, 24th July, at 11 a.m.
IYO MARU	... Saturday, 11th Aug., at 11 a.m.
SHIDYOKA MARU	... Wednesday, 8th Sept., at 11 a.m.
MARSEILLES LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.	... Wednesday, 1st Aug., at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU	... Wednesday, 15th Aug., at 11 a.m.
HAKONE MARU	... Wednesday, 15th Aug., at 11 a.m.
HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.	... First half Aug.
MITO MARU	... Friday, 10th Aug.
LIVREPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCE	... Wednesday, 15th Aug., at 11 a.m.
TOKUSHIMA MARU	... Wednesday, 15th Aug., at 11 a.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.	... Wednesday, 15th Aug., at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU	... Wednesday, 15th Aug., at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU	... Wednesday, 15th Aug., at 11 a.m.
NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.	... Saturday, 4th August.
DELAGO MARU	... Saturday, 28th July.
BURNS AIBES via Singapore, Delago Bay, Durban & Cape Town.	... Saturday, 28th July.
KAMAKURA MARU	... Saturday, 28th July.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	... Friday, 27th July.
SADO MARU	... Friday, 27th July.
GALOUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Bangkok.	... Monday, 30th July.
MOJI MARU	... Monday, 30th July.
NAGASAKI, KOLK & YOKOHAMA.	... Thursday, 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU	... Thursday, 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	... Tuesday, 31st July.
FUSHIMI MARU	... Saturday, 4th Aug.
MORIOKA MARU	... Saturday, 4th Aug.
MISHIMA MARU	... Wednesday, 15th Aug.

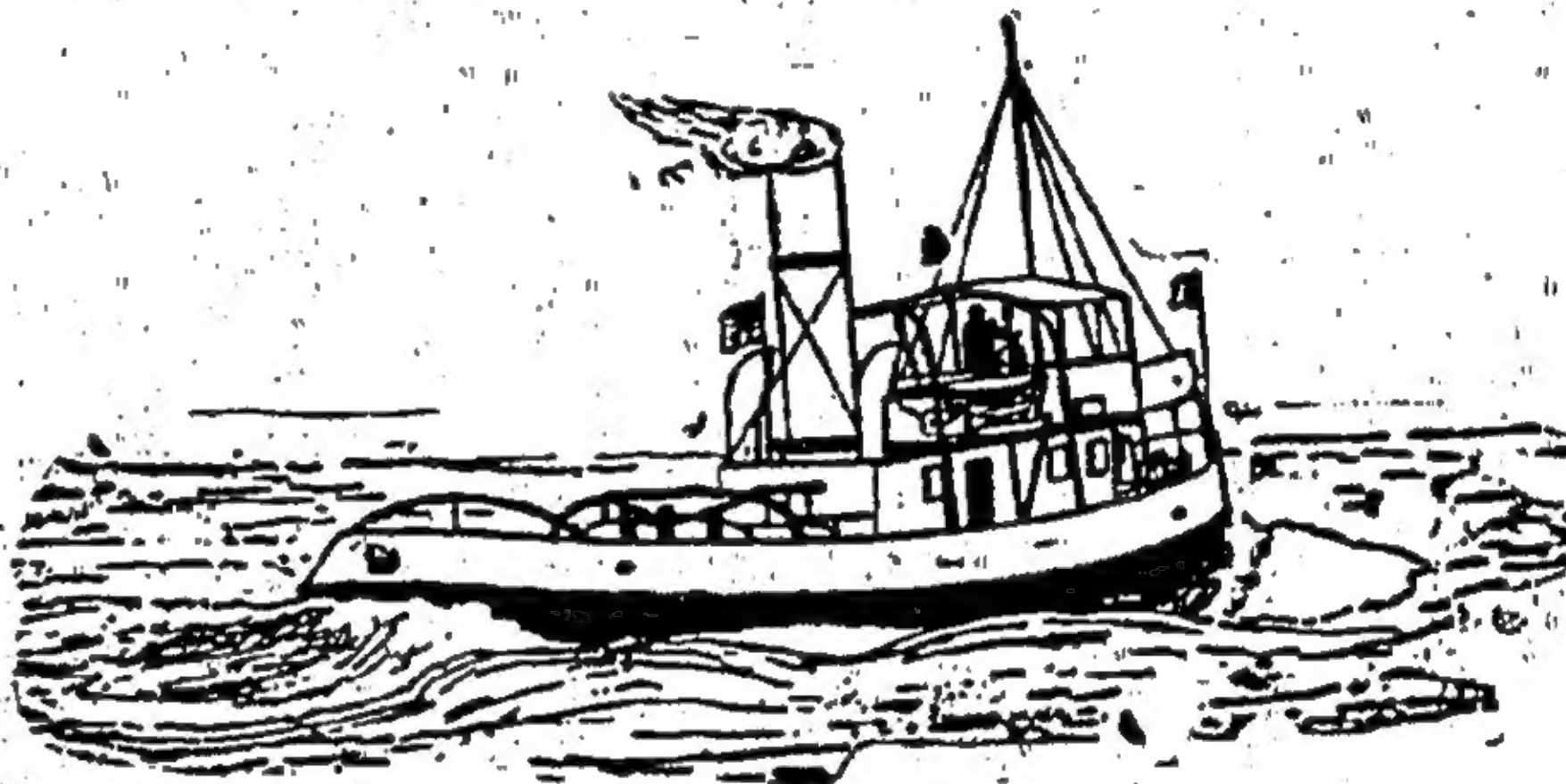
For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA F. OGURI, Manager.

Telephone: Central No. 293, 293 & 2423.

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Builders of Vessels up to 1,500 Tons; Fast Steam Launches and Motor Craft of all kinds; Tugs, Barges, Oil Tankers, Light-draft and River Steamers; Vessels built and shipped for re-export abroad.



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Boiler Makers Founders and Constructional Engineers and Repairers

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RICE MILLING

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ASAHI BEER

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DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO.

LIMITED.

TOKYO, JAPAN.

SOLE AGENTS

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LTD.

HONGKONG.

U.S. MERCHANT FLEET.

ADMISSION OF FAILURE.

New York, June 11th. In resigning his post as chairman of the United States Shipping Board, Mr. Lasker laments that it has been impossible to sell the vessels profitably to private American firms, and he now recommends that the cream of the Government merchant fleet be run henceforth by the Government and the sale or scrapping of the remainder. The Ship Subsidy Bill, being defeated, the only alternative is to scrap the fleet, the only alternative is to scrap the fleet, the only alternative is to scrap the fleet. He admits that all efforts to interest private American capital based partly on patriotic reasons and the necessity of a strong merchant marine as a naval auxiliary in time of war, and partly on the prospect of substantial Government aid, have failed completely. Mr. Lasker recommends the creation by the Fleet Corporation of twelve to eighteen subsidiary corporations, with which the existing freight lines would be consolidated. The groups indicated require 250 ships for replacing almost 400 ships, and these 250 will represent approximately 2,000,000 dead-weight tons. If private owners decline to pay an adequate price for ships, one more effort must be made by the Government to run the ships and make up the deficit, which everybody suspects will be very considerable, but the precise amount of which nobody can estimate. It is estimated that after allowing ample tonnage for the routes it is proposed to maintain, including the *Leviathan* on the Atlantic, there will still be a surplus of 1,200 steel ships. It is proposed to scrap all those that are unit and of the 900 to 1,000 ships remaining Mr. Lasker recommends that approximately 1,750,000 dead-weight tons will be selected "as a reserve to be employed on the highly competitive routes, if and when foreign owners actively oppose the expansion of America's maritime activities." After making all deductions for the Government and controlled lines, the reserve and scrappings, Mr. Lasker estimates that close upon 1,000 ships will remain. "Their existence," he says, "acts as a depressant upon the merchant marine world, and most of all upon America's." He recommends the scrapping of these also unless a purchaser can be found at home or abroad. —Daily Telegraph.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 31st at 17.45.—Warning to Hongkong Coast Ports, &c.—Typhoon of unknown intensity within 60 miles of Lat. 13 deg. N. Long. 113 deg. E., moving North. July 31st at 17.45.—Pressure has decreased moderately at Hongkong and slightly over Formosa and Tongking. It is nearly stationary over the Philippines. At 4 p.m. the typhoon was in about Lat. 15 deg. N. and Long. 113 deg. E., moving North. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, 31st July, 1.51 inches. Total since January 1st, 33.01 inches, against an average of 47.40 inches. The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, 31st July, is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST

Formosa Channel ... N.E. winds, fresh. South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... do. South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... do.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 22nd.

	Previous On Date On, Day	at	at	at
	at 2 p.m.	6 a.m.	2 p.m.	
Barometer	29.56	29.35	29.31	
Temperature	81	80	79	
Humidity	83	85	83	
Wind Direction	E	E	E	
Force	3	3	1	
Weather	cp	cp	ory	
Rain	1.28	0.00	1.45	

Highest open-air Temperature on 21st ... 83
Lowest open-air Temperature on 22nd ... 77

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From July 23rd to 29th, 1923.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER			LOW WATER		
		H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Mon.	23	5 19	6 0	0 26	2 2		
Tue.	24	6 8	6 5	1 23	1 6		
Wed.	25	6 55	6 3	0 21	3 1		
Thur.	26	7 40	6 2	1 10	2 1		
Fri.	27	8 24	6 1	1 05	3 1		
Sat.	28	9 10	5 5	1 00	3 0		
Sun.	29	9 55	5 4	1 00	2 9		

BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG.

Waterlevels in English Feet at 8 A.M.

Place of Observation	Highest Water level recorded	Lowest Water level recorded	1923.	
			July 1st	July 30th
Wachow, W. River	+79.50	-2.83	87.3	
Kongmoon, W. River	+14.70	-0.90	6.0	7.1
Likongchow, W. River	+57.00		6.0	
Bamshui, N. River	+27.25	-1.00	8.2	11.2
Shanghai, E. River	+15.15	-0.99	0.5	1.2

ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE.

"ELLERMAN LINE"

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

"CITY OF BOSTON" ... 23rd July ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

PASSAGE RATES TO LONDON.

"A" Class Steamers	1st Class £92—2nd Class £62.
"B" Class Steamers	1st Class £84—2nd Class £56.
"C" Class Steamers	1st Class £56.

(N.B.—"C" Class Steamers comprise those of the Cargo type which have accommodation for a few passengers but do not carry Doctor or Stewardess.)

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to—

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BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

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AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"LANGTON HALL"	via Suez Canal	25th July
"CITY OF MADRAS"	via Suez Canal	5th August
"TAITEYUS"	via Suez Canal	15th August
"CITY OF BOSTON"	via Suez Canal	25th August

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OR THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG.

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

HONGKONG AND CANTON.

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	From Hongkong for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
PORTHOS	—	—	22nd July
ANGKOR	—	—	6th Aug.
OBAMBOUR	—	—	20th Aug.
PAUL LECAT	29th June	31st July	3rd Sept.
ANDRE LEBON	13th July	17th Aug.	17th Sept.
AMBOISE	27th July	28th Aug.	1st Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A Class (1st Class) ... £ 85. 0s. 0d.	B Class (1st Class) ... £ 82. 0s. 0d.
STEAMERS (2nd) ... £ 65. 0s. 0d.	STEAMERS (2nd) ... £ 62. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Landing Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

"LT. DE MESSIESSY" loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK, about 31st July.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740.

31

CONSIGNATION—TRANSHIP—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in saloons, and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying Office) 10 Days.

HAIFONG	Capt. Ellis Walker	Tuesday, 24th July, at 1 p.m.
HAICHING	Capt. J. S. Thomson	Friday, 27th July, at 1 p.m.
HAIFONG	Capt. W. C. Passmore	Tuesday, 31st July, at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Kowloon Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

(General Managers.)

JAPAN COAL
AND
GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR—

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MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAIT, JAVA, SUMBA, ORILAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

(NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destinations
"DEVANHA"	5,092	25th July, Noon	Mar., Gib., London & Antwerp
"HOUDAN"	5,092	8th Aug.	Spain, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KHIVA"	5,017	15th Aug.	Spain, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"ALIPORE"	5,017	22nd Aug.	Spain, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KASHMIR"	5,017	29th Aug.	Spain, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KALIA"	5,017	5th Sept.	Spain, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	12th Sept.	Spain, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"DONGOLA"	8,058	19th Sept.	Spain, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SOUDAN"	8,058	26th Sept.	Spain, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MANTUA"	10,902	3rd Oct.	Spain, Penang, Colombo & Bombay

1924.

"MACEDONIA"	11,089	20th Jan.	(MARSEILLES & LONDON via Usual Ports of Call)
"FASHGAR"	8,040	8th Feb.	do.
"MOREA"	10,911	22nd Feb.	do.
"KARMALA"	9,098	7th March	do.
"NADERA"	15,993	21st March	do.
"KALYAN"	9,098	4th April	do.
"CHINA"	7,952	18th April	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"TORILLA"	5,205	27th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"JANUS"	4,824	29th Aug.	do.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Aug.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via East Coast.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The NEW ZEALAND Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Melbourne and Sydney via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"SOUDAN"	8,058	25th July, D.L.	Shanghai only.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	29th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"EASTERN"	4,000	7th Aug.	Yokohama.
"DONGOLA"	8,058	11th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting the on carrying steamer.
First Cabin Passengers may travel by B.I.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, Passage Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—

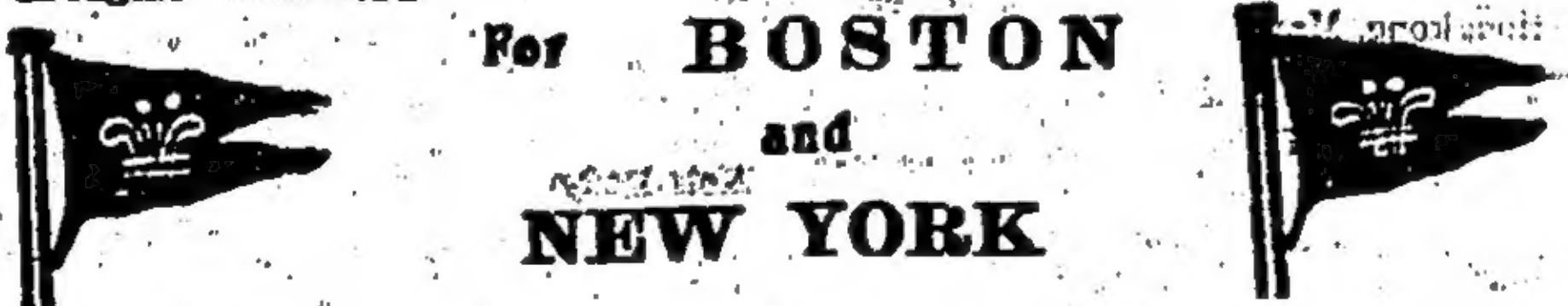
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers



S.S. "GOTHIC PRINCE" ... on or about 24th July.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

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(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telephone: Central 2184

Telegrams (Furnes) 1000

St. George's Building

(2)

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct

service via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

"LONDON MARU" (Call at Marseilles) ... Tuesday, 4th Sept.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO, & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon

Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown—Passenger Service.

"MEXICO MARU" (Call at Montevideo) ... Friday, 17th Aug.

BOMBAY—fortnightly service via Singapore and Colombo.

"CELESTES MARU" (Call at Penang) ... Saturday, 4th Aug.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE & DELI—Regular monthly Passenger

Service.

"KISHU MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st Aug.

CALCUTTA—Monthly service via Singapore and Rangoon.

"INDO MARU" ... Wednesday, 15th Aug.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—via Shanghai and

Japan Ports—Taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger

Service.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco,

Panama and Cuban Ports.

"ALASKA MARU" ... Wednesday, 8th Aug.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama & Yokohama.

"LONDON MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st Aug.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st Aug.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation

for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 29th July, Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

TAKAO & KEELUNG.

"SOBU MARU" ... Thursday, 2nd Aug.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to

K. SHIMA, Manager.

Tel. Central No. 4090.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure
SAIGON	"HANYANG"	On 23rd July, Noon.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 24th July, D.L.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 24th July, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHENAN"	On 24th July, 4 p.m.
HOIHOW, PA-MOI & HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 25th July, 9 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 26th July, Noon
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"LINAN"	On 26th July, 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SHANTUNG"	On 26th July, 4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SHANGCHOW"	On 26th July, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 26th July, 4 p.m.
WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 30th July, Noon.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Pukow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Tientsin), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

Agents

CARGO & "AF" CASES CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, & Sulu Ports.
"TAIYUAN"	28th July	2nd August, 4 p.m.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tannian Ports.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents

Telephone Central No. 23.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S. "West Sequana"	Due Hongkong 27th July.
	Leave Hongkong 28th July.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA, CEBU, ILOILO AND ZAMBOANGA.

U.S.S. "West Chopaka"	Due Hongkong 5th Aug.
	Leave Hongkong 7th Aug.

TO MANILA AND SINGAPORE.

U.S.S. "West Commona"	Due Hongkong 15th Aug.
	Leave Hongkong 16th Aug.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

For Full Information Apply to—

STRUTHERS AND BARRY

L. EVERETT, General Agent for

JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES

INDO-CHINA-THAITE & JAVA

1st Floor, Queen's Building,

Phone Central No. 2008.

K. A. BEYTM, Res. Agent.

(22)

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ

"EGREMONT CASTLE"	sailing on or about 7th Aug.
"BOWEN CASTLE"	sailing on or about 7th Sept.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT,

BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

PIUMI having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS

REDUCED FARE FROM HONGKONG TO ITALIAN PORTS, ETC.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

"DUCRESSA D'AOSTA"	sailing on or about 7th Aug.
"TRIESTE"	sailing on or about end of Aug.
"ROSANDEA"	sailing on or about end of Sept.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE.

"TRIESTE"	sailing on or about 31st July.
"ROSANDEA"	sailing on or about 2nd Sept.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

"UMZUMBI"	sailing on or about 25th July.
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Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

